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**REFERENCES ON AGRICULTURE IN THE LIFE OF THE NATION**

**By**

**Everett E. Edwards, Agricultural Economist  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics**

**Washington, D. C.**



## P R E F A C E

Agriculture and the rural community have played an important and significant part in the history of practically all nations, both past and present. The United States is no exception, and the number of articles devoted to factual as well as philosophical discussions of the place of agriculture in the life of the Nation is legion. It is believed, however, that the references here cited are representative.

In order to facilitate the use of this bibliography, especially by persons doing research in Washington, D. C., the library call numbers of the books and periodicals have been given at the end of the citations. The references with call numbers which start with a letter are in the Library of Congress, while those with call numbers which start with a numeral are in the Library of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Everett E. Edwards  
Agricultural Economist  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics



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## BIBLIOGRAPHIES

- AGRICULTURAL HISTORY. v. 1- Washington, D. C.  
Agricultural History Society. January 1927- 30.98 Ag8 (1)  
Comments:

Agricultural History, the quarterly journal of the Agricultural History Society, is a medium for the publication of research and documents pertaining to the history of agriculture in all its phases. Materials on the history of agriculture in all countries are included, and also materials on institutions, organizations, and sciences which have been factors in agricultural development. Each number has a News Notes and Comments section in which current books and articles which are of interest and value to workers in the subject of agricultural history are cited.

The Agricultural History Society was organized in 1919 to promote interest, study, and research in the history of agriculture. It holds its annual meeting in Washington, D. C., in the spring. Through an affiliation agreement, its principal literary session is held in connection with the annual meeting of the American Historical Association and other historical societies during the last week in December.

For additional information address the Agricultural History Society, Room 3901, South Building, 13th and C Streets, Southwest, Washington, D. C.

- BERCAW, LOUISE O. Advantages and disadvantages of country life. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Economics Bibliography 37. 30 p. Washington, D. C. May 1932. 1.9 Ec73A (2)

Comments:

This short list, which makes no claim to completeness, is an attempt to list references to material

BERCAW, LOUISE O. Continued.

published since 1920, comparing the advantages and disadvantages of city and country life, with the emphasis on country life. It is a revision of a shorter typewritten list entitled, Advantages and Disadvantages of Farm Life, issued in January 1932. Since a number of the publications listed relate the experiences and opinions of persons who live in the country or in the suburbs of a city but who are not dependant upon farming for a living, the title has been changed to Advantages and Disadvantages of Country Life.

No attempt has been made to include references to books on the farm problem, or books of fiction, poetry, essays, and the like, all of which are suggested as sources of additional material. A few bibliographies which may prove useful to the student who wishes to go into the subject more fully are listed on p. 26-27.

References were taken from the card catalogue of this library, the Agricultural Index, the Experiment Station Record, and the Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature.

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Rural standards of living; a selected bibliography.  
U. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication 116. 84 p. Washington, D. C. July 1931. (3)  
1 Ag84M no. 116

EDWARDS, EVERETT E. A bibliography of the history of agriculture in the United States. U. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication 34. 307 p. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off. 1930. 1 Ag84M no. 84 (4)

Contents to be noted:

Generalities (American histories, a selected list; interpretations of American history; scope of the history of American agriculture; bibliographies; annual reports and yearbooks; current articles and books), p. 1-11:

Geographic factors in American history (general; physiography; soils; climate; geography of American agriculture), p. 12-20.

EDWARDS, EVERETT E. Continued.

- Indian contributions to American agriculture,  
p. 21-31.
- Colonization and settlement in America,  
p. 32-50.
- Land policies and the public domain,  
p. 50-59.
- Agriculture: general historical summaries,  
p. 59-61.
- Agriculture in the colonial period,  
p. 61-66.
- Agriculture from the American Revolution  
to the Civil War, p. 66-72.
- Agriculture and the sectional struggle,  
p. 72-74.
- Agricultural revolution, p. 74-75.
- Agriculture by regions and commodities chiefly  
since 1860, p. 75-104.
- Agriculture in the States, p. 104-168.
- Agriculture during the World War, p. 168-170.
- The agricultural problem: analyses and  
proposed solutions, p. 170-177.
- Agricultural cooperative movement, p. 177-181.
- Agriculture in the life of the nation,  
p. 181-184.
- Transportation and markets (colonial period;  
roads and trails; river and canal transpor-  
tation; trade and markets, 1775-1860;  
transportation since 1860; domestic and  
foreign markets since 1860), p. 185-199.
- Farm implements and machinery, p. 199-204.
- Agencies promoting agriculture (U. S. Depart-  
ment of Agriculture and other Federal  
agencies; State departments of agriculture;  
agricultural education; agricultural  
periodicals; agricultural fairs; agricul-  
tural societies; Country Life movement),  
p. 204-218.
- Agricultural leaders, p. 218-233.
- Federal, regional, and State projects designed  
to aid agriculture, p. 233-238.

EDWARDS, EVERETT E. Continued.

Farmers and political activity since the American Revolution (Confederation period; farmers and Constitution of 1787; Federalist régime; Jeffersonianism in power, 1801-1829; Jacksonian democracy in power; increased sectional tension, 1850-1860; rising spirit of unrest; Liberal Republican movement; Granger movement; Greenback movement; Farmers' Alliance; Populist movement; Progressive movement; National Non-partisan League; unrest in National and State elections, 1918, 1920, 1922; Farmer-Labor party; agricultural bloc; National election of 1924; farm-relief legislation; McNary-Haugenism; election of 1928; export debenture; the tariff), p. 239-281.

Index, p. 283-307.

Comments:

This bibliography is a guide to references on the part played by agriculture in the history of the United States.

Reviews:

Russell H. Anderson, in *American Journal of Sociology* 37:848 (March 1932). May Lamberton Becker, in *Saturday Review of Literature* 7:573 (Jan. 31, 1931). Theodore C. Blegen, in *Minnesota History* 12:90 (March 1931). Joseph Schafer, in *Wisconsin Magazine of History* 14:332 (March 1931). *Agricultural Economics Literature* 5:20 (January 1931). *Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture* 38:335-336 (June 1931). *South-western Social Science Quarterly* 12:192 (September 1931).

SCHMIDT, LOUIS BERNARD. Topical studies and references on the history of American agriculture. 52 p., mimeog. [Ames, Ia.], Department of History and Government, Iowa State College. 1937.

(5)

Contents to be noted:

General introduction, p. 1-5.

Economic history and the history of American agriculture, p. 6-8.

The English background of American agriculture, p. 8.



SCHMIDT, LOUIS BERNARD. Continued.

Part 1, Foundations of American Agriculture,  
1607-1776:

- Introduction, p. 9.
- Aboriginal agriculture, p. 10-11.
- Colonial land systems and tenures,  
p. 11-12.
- Types and progress of Colonial agri-  
culture, p. 13-15.
- Colonial trade and markets, p. 15-17.
- The frontier of the American colonies,  
p. 17.

Part 2, Frontier and plantation, 1776-1860:

- Introduction, p. 18.
- The westward movement of population  
and agricultural systems, p. 19-21.
- Public land policies in relation to  
agricultural expansion, p. 22-24.
- Pioneer agriculture, p. 24-27.
- Agricultural readjustments in the  
northeast, p. 27.
- New factors in the agricultural  
development of the northwest, p. 28-29.
- Agricultural systems and labor supply in  
the South, p. 29-32.
- The rise of domestic markets, p. 32-33.
- Agriculture in relation to Federal and  
State finance, p. 33-34.
- The development of foreign markets,  
p. 34-35.
- Agriculture in relation to the tariff,  
p. 35.
- Agriculture and the sectional struggle,  
p. 35-36.

Part 3, The agricultural revolution and the  
settlement of the far west, 1860-1937:

- Introduction, p. 37.
- The settlement of the last frontier,  
p. 38.
- The evolution of farm machinery, p. 38-39.
- The westward movement of wheat, p. 39-40.
- The rise of the corn kingdom, p. 40.
- The evolution of the live stock industry,  
p. 41-43.
- The development of the dairy industry and  
diversified farming, p. 43.

SCHMIDT, LOUIS BERNARD. Continued.

The extension of the cotton belt and the new South, p. 43-44.

The growth of home markets, p. 44.

Expansion and decline of foreign markets, p. 44-45.

The farmers movement, p. 45-48.

The relation of the State to agriculture, p. 48-50.

Agriculture and modern industry, p. 50-52.

Comments:

This syllabus constitutes a useful list of articles, monographs, and general historical works grouped under the headings cited above. It is similar to the same author's History of American Agriculture ([Anes, Ia.], Department of History and Government, Iowa State College, 1936. 50 p., mimeog.).

A similar publication by the same author entitled Topical Studies and References on the Economic History of American Agriculture (revised ed., Philadelphia, McKinley Publishing Co., 1923. 126 p.) includes an essay on "The Economic History of American Agriculture," - p. 9-26.

WILLIAMS, FAITH M., and CARLE C. ZIMMERMAN. Studies of family living in the United States and other countries; an analysis of material and method. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Miscellaneous Publication 223. 617 p. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. Print. Off. 1935. 1 Ag84M no. 223

(6)

## GENERAL REFERENCES

ADAMS, W. G. S. Better living: the community movement in the countryside. Scottish Journal of Agriculture 18:6-14. January 1935. 10 Sco82So

(7)

### Comments:

The importance of agriculture and the rural community as permanent parts of national life is discussed in terms of Sir Horace Plunkett's philosophy of rural life and the connection with the movements which are tending to make it a reality. The three aspects which Plunkett emphasized "are again being considered: better farming - the spread of information and education on the subject; better business - the economic planning and organisation of agricultural production and distribution; and finally, better living - the problem of our rural social life and of the community organisation which is necessary for its development. Better farming and better business are in a sense prior to better living. A sound economic foundation is necessary to a good social structure. At the present day it may be said that better business, the middle term, is the centre of the problem. But the end is better living, and the organisation of the rural community to this end."

ALLEE, W. C., and W. E. CARY. Shall we move to the country? Scientific Monthly 36:527-538. June 1933. 470 Sci23

(8)

### Comments:

A study of the relative merits of living in the country as compared with the city, particularly as regards climate and humidity, water supply, good air, fresh food, noise, health and the expectancy of life. The last two paragraphs of the article are as follows:

"There is a growing feeling, which the present economic difficulties have accelerated, that the best way to solve the city's difficulties is to leave them behind; to move to the suburbs, or the country or the small town, where the surroundings are more wholesome and more manageable."

ALLEE, W. C., and W. E. CARY. Continued.

"For the great numbers who will remain in the city it is very well that they hold steadily in mind the simple essentials to life that we have just been reviewing; clean air, water and food, full sunlight, warmth, moisture and quiet, and the avoidance of contagious disease; and set an individual and community course toward securing them. If their importance is fully recognized there may come a time when a man will not have to give seven years of his life for the privilege of earning a city salary."

ANDREW, A. PIATT. The influence of the crops upon business in America (1870-1905). Quarterly Journal of Economics 20:323-352. May 1906. 280.8 Q2

(9)

Comments:

"As there is no country where agriculture is not pursued or where agricultural products are not used either as foodstuffs or as raw materials, there is no country where the chance conditions of weather are not of vital consequence. Nor is the influence of the harvests confined solely to agricultural areas and occupations. It reaches far beyond the fields. It affects manufacturing and transportation interests, banking and foreign trade, and is responsible for many of the larger deviations in commercial prosperity."

ARMSTRONG, RINALDO WILLIAM. The salt of the earth; a study in rural life and social progress. 233 p., illus. Ottawa, Graphic Publishers. 1930. 281.2 Ar52

(10)

Contents to be noted:

The rural mind and social progress, p. 17-28.  
Characteristics of the rural mind, p. 29-40.  
The country man's view point, p. 41-58.  
The farmer's place in society, p. 59-70.  
Economic aspect of the rural problem, p. 95-126.

ARNOLD, J. H., and FRANK MONTGOMERY. Influence of a city on farming. U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin 678. 24 p., illus. Washington, D. C. 1918. 1 Ag843 no.678

(11)

Contents to be noted:

Object and results, p. 1-2.  
General conditions, p. 2-7.



ARNOLD, J. H., and FRANK MONTGOMERY. Continued.

Seasonal distribution of labor required by crops, p. 7-9.

Description of farm practice, p. 10-11.

Relation of distance from city to type of farming, p. 11-14.

A comparative study of types of farms, p. 14-17.

Description of several farms illustrating types found in the section, p. 18-24.

Comments:

A study of types of farms and their organization in Jefferson County, Kentucky.

ATKESON, MARY MEEK. The woman on the farm. 331 p. New York and London, Century Co. 1924. 281.2 At5 (12)

Contents to be noted:

The truth about country life, p. 299-319.

——— Women in farm life and rural economy. American Academy of Political and Social Science, Annals 143:188-194.

May 1929. 280.9 Am34

(13)

Contents to be noted:

Introduction; the sources of agricultural income in the past; work performed by women of American farms; the work outlook for farm women in the future; spending the farm income; why the farm woman moves to town.

BABBITT, SHIRLEY DARE, and LOWRY CHARLES WIMBERLY, editors.

Essays on agriculture. 394 p. Garden City, N. Y. and Toronto, Doubleday, Page & Co. 1921. 30.4 B11

(14)

Contents to be noted:

The dignity of farming, p. 1-75:

Farming, by Ralph Waldo Emerson, p. 1-13.

The holy earth, by Liberty H. Bailey, p. 14-25.

The love of nature, by Mrs. Schuyler Van

Rensselaer, p. 26-35.

Civic art, by Frank Waugh, p. 36-46.

The art of gardening, by Mrs. Schuyler Van

Rensselaer, p. 47-60.

Culture and agriculture, by F. W. Howe, p. 61-75.

The farmer of the present, p. 79-175:

The farmer: the corner-stone of civilization,

by Theodore Roosevelt, p. 79-90.

BABBITT, SHIRLEY DARE, and LOWRY CHARLES WIMBERLY. Continued  
 The new farmer, by Kenyon L. Butterfield,  
 p. 91-100.  
 The new call to the farm, by T. Bayard Collins,  
 p. 101-115.  
 The problems of progress, by Kenyon L. Butterfield,  
 p. 116-138.  
 The nature of the problem, by Liberty H. Bailey,  
 p. 139-144.  
 The man who works with his hands, by Theodore  
 Roosevelt, p. 145-164.  
 The country girl, by Martha Foote Crow, p. 165-175.  
 The farmer as a man of business, p. 179-266.  
 The farmer as a scientist, p. 269-356.  
 Our forefathers and farming, p. 359-394:  
 The rural socrates, by H. C. Hirzel, p. 359-366.  
 Extracts from a diary, by George Washington,  
 p. 367-370.  
 A letter to Thomas Jefferson, by George Washing-  
 ton, p. 371-373.  
 Lincoln on agriculture, by Abraham Lincoln,  
 p. 374-389.  
 The excellences of agriculture, by Xenophon,  
 p. 390-394.

BAILEY, LIBERTY HYDE. The country-life movement. 220 p.  
 New York, Macmillan Co. 1911. 281.2 B15C (15)  
 Contents to be noted:  
 Some interrelations of city and country, p. 14-30.  
 Woman's contribution to the country-life  
 movement, p. 85-96.

[ ] Ground-levels in democracy. 95 p. Ithaca, N. Y. (16)  
 1916. 280 B15  
 Contents to be noted:  
 The science-spirit in a democracy, p. 7-27.  
 The forthcoming situation in agricultural work, p. 29-  
 88:  
 1, The public foundations, p. 29-56.  
 2, The non-public foundations, p. 57-86.  
 Efficiency and centralization, p. 89-95.  
 Comments:  
 "Herein are contained three addresses, and part of a  
 fourth, that I have presented within the past fifteen  
 months to audiences interested in rural questions. They

BAILEY, LIBERTY HYDE. Continued.

have a certain element in common - some of the relations of the rural movement to the development and maintenance of democratic establishments - and I have therefore combined them in this booklet for such friends and correspondents as desire to have them." - p. 5.

———— The harvest of the year to the tiller of the soil.  
209 p. New York, Macmillan Co. 1927. 30.4 B15H (17)  
Contents to be noted:

The situation:

The new year; the farmer and the lander; farmers and farmers; the promoter and the farmer; from haying-time to radio; the size of an acre of land; homesteads and democracy; the surplus; estimate.

Incomes:

The backgrounds; the farmsteads; the uplands; November: June; soil; my father's hoe; wind; rain; leaves; weed; peach; horse; evening; morning; nails; one hundred and twenty-nine farmers.

Comments:

Part 1 of this book by the dean of American agriculturists is a philosophical commentary on the problems of modern agriculture; part 2 a veritable prose poem on the satisfactions that come from agriculture as an occupation. The last chapter gives the replies of 129 farmers to the question, What is the main satisfaction you find in the farmer's life?

Reviews:

Caroline B. Sherman, in Journal of Farm Economics 10:260-261 (April 1928). Henry C. Taylor, in Rural America 8(2):3-5 (February 1930).

———— The holy earth. 171 p. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons. 1917. S521.B16 (18)

Contents to be noted:

The earth is good, p. 7-9.

It is kindly, p. 10-13.

The earth is holy, p. 14-16.

The farmer's relation, p. 32-38.

The underlying training of a people, p. 39-41.

Comments:

"Every man in his heart knows that there is goodness and wholeness in the rain, in the wind, the soil, the sea, the glory of sunrise, in the trees, and in the sustenance that

we derive from the planet. When we grasp the significance of this situation, we shall forever supplant the religion of fear with a religion of consent.

"We are so accustomed to these essentials - to the rain, the wind, the soil, the sea, the sunrise, the trees, the sustenance - that we may not include them in the categories of the good things, and we endeavor to satisfy ourselves with many small and trivial and exotic gratifications; and when these gratifications fail or pall, we find ourselves helpless and resourceless. The joy of sound sleep, the relish of a sufficient meal of plain and wholesome food, the desire to do a good day's work and the recompense when at night we are tired from the doing of it, the exhilaration of fresh air, the exercise of the natural powers, the mastery of a situation or a problem, - these and many others like them are fundamental satisfactions, beyond all pampering and all toys, and they are of the essence of goodness. I think we should teach all children how good are the common necessities, and how very good are the things that are made in the beginning." - p. 9.

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Permanent agriculture and democracy as suggested by the situation in China. American Museum Journal 17:537-545. December 1917. 500 N483J

(19)

Comments:

"The phrase 'permanent agriculture' is a real contribution to the discussion of rural affairs in recent time, expressing the idea that we must be able to maintain ourselves on the planet at the same time that the earth retains its producing power for all coming generations. This phrase is important both because it demands the facts and also because it sets ideals for the future." - p. 537.

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Universal service; the hope of humanity. 165 p. New York, Sturgis & Walton Co. 1918. 280.2 B15

(20)

Contents to be noted:

The peace of the fields, p. 34-39.

Comments:

"The land is the basis of our life; and to keep this land, for ourselves and our successors, is the first responsibility of the race, a responsibility common to every people. Vast schemes of peace and welfare may help us over the difficulties of the moment, but to save the earth is the ever-present obligation, and if we are able to put this necessity into good plans of action, it will ultimately bring the people together." - p. 35-36.



BAKER, O. E. Agricultural and forest land. Recent Social Trends in the United States; Report of the President's Research Committee on Social Trends, 1:90-121. New York and London, McGraw-Hill Book Co. 1933. 280.12 P92 (21)

Comments:

"Two developments of the past decade have greatly reduced the prospective need for farm land, made former land policies obsolete, and raised grave economic and social problems. These two developments, not new, but of greatly increased importance, are the rapid progress in agricultural technique and the rapid decline in number of births. Supplementing the decline in births have been congressional acts and executive orders which have gradually reduced immigration, until in 1931 emigrants exceeded immigrants. The progress in agricultural technique tends to increase production of farm products, while the decline in number of births tends to decrease consumption. The problem is how to control the use of the land so that production will be continuously adjusted to consumption." - p. 90.

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Farming as a life work. U. S. Department of Agriculture Extension Service, Division of Cooperative Extension, Extension Service Circular 224. 12 p., mimeog. Washington, D. C. October 1935. 1.9 Ex892Esc no.224 (22)

Comments:

This item supersedes Extension Service Circular 178. It gives five reasons for being a farmer, discussion of rural and urban philosophies, and what a young man should do if he is looking forward to farming as a life work.

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The outlook for land utilization in the United States. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Extension Service Circular 168. 33 p., mimeog. Washington, D. C. July 1931. 1.9 Ex892Esc no.168 (23)

Contents to be noted:

The land resources of the United States and rate of depletion, p. 1-6.  
The prospect for agricultural production, p. 7-13.  
The prospect for consumption of farm products, p. 13-23.  
Possibilities of agricultural production in foreign countries, p. 24-29.  
Summary, p. 29-33.

BAKER, O. E. The outlook for rural youth. U. S. Department  
 of Agriculture, Extension Service Circular 223. 36 p.,  
 mimeog. Washington, D. C. September 1935. 1.9 Ex892Esc (24)  
 Contents to be noted: no.223  
 Occupation and migration of the people, p. 2-13.  
 The population prospect and some agricultural  
 implications, p. 13-25.  
 Changes in the outlook during the year 1934-35,  
 p. 26-36.

----- Population, food supply, and American agriculture.  
 Geographical Review 18:353-373. July 1928. 500 Am35G (25)  
 Contents to be noted:  
 The progress of population in the world; the  
 progress of population in the Orient; agricultural  
 progress in the Orient; the population problem in  
 the Orient; the progress of population in Europe;  
 the progress of agriculture in Europe; the popula-  
 tion problem in Europe; the progress of population  
 in North America; the progress of agricultural  
 production in the United States; agricultural  
 production since 1900; agricultural production  
 since the World War; the increase in annual  
 products; changes in crop production; changes in  
 production per man since the war; looking ahead.

BEAN, L. H. Agriculture and the Nation's business. Journal  
 of Farm Economics 9:340-345. July 1927. 230.3 J822 (26)  
 Comments:  
 "The interrelationships between agriculture and  
 industry are so diverse and numerous that many views -  
 some of them misconceptions - are afloat. Agriculture  
 is frequently given an importance in national welfare,  
 depending on the individual viewpoint, which ranges all  
 the way from a dominant factor to one of little  
 influence or significance. The latter view is likely  
 to be held by those whose interests do not bring them  
 directly in contact with farmers, or who see in agri-  
 culture a declining element in our population as the  
 country moves on to a greater degree of industrializ-  
 ation. Others, whose interests are intimately associa-  
 ted with the welfare of agricultural communities, are  
 apt to think that the nation's business rises and falls  
 with the ups and downs of the farmer. Among these are  
 to be found country bankers, country editors, manufac-  
 turers and distributors of farm implements, machinery  
 fertilizer, commercial feeds, household goods for the  
 farm home, and the like." - p. 340.

BEAFD, CHARLES A. Agriculture in the Nation's economy.  
Nation 125:150-151. Aug. 17, 1927. 110 W2

(27)

Comments:

"The coordination of agriculture and machine industry in the interests of a balanced economy related to the task of maintaining the essential economic independence of America, is the supreme task of the contemporary statesman...we need to develop a new science which, for want of a better name, we may call nation-planning, supplementing the budding science of city and regional planning, inviting all classes and interests to put away self deception as far as it is humanly possible, and devote their imagination and executive powers to organizing and maintaining a fairly balanced system of national economy."

The address also appears in substantially the same form under the title, "Nation Planning and the Farmer; Sound National Policy Demands a Better Deal for Agriculture," in Wallaces' Farmer, 53:1116, 1123 (Sept. 2, 1927).

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The city's place in civilization. American City 39:  
101-103. November 1928. 98.58 Am31

(28)

Comments:

"Antagonism between the town and country, urbanity and rusticity, capitalism and agriculture, marks the long trail away from the beginning of civilization to the latest political campaign. From it have sprung endless conflicts in parliaments and forums, sometimes raging around scaffolds and flooding out on battle fields.... What, then is our obligation and our mission? If we cannot go back to the premachine city or recover the arts of the handicraft age, what roads are open before us? First of all, many things appear to be inevitable, and with the inevitable we must work. Cities will continue to grow; electricity will make it possible to remove many of the worst offenses against the esthetic sense; motor roads, released from the cramping limits of steel rails, will spread in every direction, bringing the city and country closer together; urban centers will expand into urban regions, breaking down for millions the old antithesis between town and country; city planning, having grown into regional planning, will be merged into state and nation planning, with technology as its basis. In other words, we are even now in the very midst of transforming the city inherited from the Augustan age of General Grant and Marcus A. Hanna. Only those whose business it is to observe tendencies have any idea of the magnitude of the processes



BEARD CHARLES A. Continued.

already at work. Moreover, as Mr. Mumford, Le Corbusier, and the new German architects point out, the signs of a new and powerful esthetics, appropriate to the machine age, are already here, promising beauty as well as strength. That is not all: the vision of the new city takes in those masses ignored or scorned by the upper classes of antiquity and the Middle Ages.

"Our first task, then, is not to run from the machine, but to stand fast in its presence, to explore its significance, and to make ourselves master of it. Our second task is to nourish the imagination in the threefold aspects emphasized by Ruskin - associative, penetrative, and regardant or contemplative, and to keep burning his seven lamps of architecture - sacrifice, truth, power, beauty, life, memory, and obedience. Our third task is to encourage bold and imaginative thinking about the potentialities of the city, having faith that there is more hope in exuberant radicalism than in deadly conservatism. If radicals are usually wrong, it must be confessed that the conservatives who suppose things will never change are always wrong. Finally, let us accept the criticism of the European esthetes that ours is a mass civilization, for it is, and let us see what we can do with it, thus offering at least novelty to an old world heavily laden with other experiments."

The article is abstracted by Harvey Walker in Social Science Abstracts 1:2232 (May 1929).

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The contest between rural and urban economy. Institute of Public Affairs and International Relations, University of Georgia, Addresses delivered at the third annual session, July 8-19, 1929, Bulletin of the University of Georgia, 30:70-78. November 1929. 280.9 In76

(29)

Comments:

"Now there are certain fundamental antitheses between urbanism - a short term which I apply for convenience to capitalism, science, and the machine - and traditional agriculture which we inherited. I say 'traditional agriculture' because our agriculture is being transformed by the same giants that have transformed a large part of the face of the earth. Urbanism is characterized by the following fundamental features: It is capitalistic. Production is carried on for the purpose of making profits in contradistinction to historic agriculture, which was carried on for the production of goods principally for use.... I am speaking of historic agriculture in general. It was carried on mainly for local use and not for profit. That portion of the produce sold was exchanged at a 'just price' for goods fixed at a 'just price.' Now it



BEARD, CHARLES A. Continued.

is a case of production for profit versus production for use; machinery against handicraft - the art of using steel and steam to multiply indefinitely the power of man and thus for the first time to release industrial capacity from the limitations of the human organism, launching it into a boundless realm."

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Culture and agriculture. Saturday Review of Literature 5:272-273. Oct. 20, 1928. Z1219.S25

(30)

Comments:

An interesting and thought-provoking essay on what may be called the agrarian thesis. "But the agrarian thesis is inadequate when applied to American politics and utterly untenable as the clue to American civilization in the large. The reason is simple. Besides agriculture, three other powerful economic forces have operated in the course of our affairs; capitalism in its manifold aspects such as manufacturing, commerce, banking, credit, and transportation, the slave-planting system, and industrial labor beginning in handicrafts, all with their respective political theories and moral ideologies. Where the influence of one starts and another ends, no human eye can discern."

BENSUSAN, S. L. The town versus the countryside; a plea for a better understanding. 23 p. London, P. S. King. 1923

Comments: 281 B44

(31)

"Probably no better diagnosis of the deep-seated malady of the British countryside has ever been made than that contained in this admirable pamphlet." - Bledisloe, in Preface.

BERNARD, L. L. Fundamental values of farm life. South Atlantic Quarterly 27:142-160 April 1928. AP2.S75

(32)

Comments:

The fundamental values of farm life are held to be mainly spiritual.

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A theory of rural attitudes. American Journal of Sociology 22:630-649. March 1917. 280.8 Am3

(33)

"It is in his [the farmer's] judgments and attitudes which he has built out of experience and training that

BERNARD, L. L. Continued.

he departs from the standards and viewpoints of others. His physical differentiation is in the last analysis a social rather than a biological one. For this reason we refer to these collective traits as 'attitudes' rather than as 'mind', because of the more inclusive reference of the former term." - p. 630.

BIZZELL, W. B. The green rising; an historical survey of agrarianism, with special reference to the organized efforts of the farmers of the United States to improve their economic and social status. 269 p. New York, Macmillan Co. 1926. 281 B55G (34)

BLACK, J. D. Agricultural reform in the United States. 511 p. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co. 1929. 281 B56 (35)  
Contents to be noted:

The place of agriculture in the national economy  
(The rural-urban balance in the United States; the rural-urban balance abroad; agricultural policy; objectives),  
p. 40-61.

——— National agricultural policy. American Economic Review Supplement 16:134-155. March 1916. 280.8 Am3<sup>2</sup> (36)  
Comments:

A discussion of the urbanization of the United States and the influences shaping the destiny of American agriculture from 1845 to 1925, and a statement of what the policy should be in relation to agriculture and its balance with urban industry.

BLIVEN, BRUCE. The frightened farmer. Atlantic Monthly 133:678-686. May 1924. AP2.A8 (37)  
Comments:

"For the past three years even the most casual reader of newspaper headlines has been aware that the farmers of the Middle West are profoundly discontented and distressed. No national question has occasioned more discussion than the state of agriculture.... Statesmen have risen to power, or have been hurled into outer darkness, because of what they have promised or failed to promise to do for the harassed tillers of soil.

BLIVEN, BRUCE. Continued.

"Yet despite all this publicity it is, I think, almost impossible to realize the seriousness of the question without visiting the regions affected." - p. 678.

"It is impossible to realize what the situation of the farmer means in human terms until you go out through the territory which is involved and talk to the men who are struggling to keep a roof over their heads. The psychology in those sections which have safely weathered the storm is not noticeably different from that existing where the future is still faced with the gravest apprehension.

"Throughout the Middle West the farmers have been terribly frightened. All their lives they have believed the copybook maxims to the effect that hard, intelligent work should enable every American to keep his family and himself at least beyond the fear of actual want. Since 1920, they have suddenly and catastrophically found that the copybooks are wrong." - p. 686.

BOYLE, J. E. Rural problems in the United States. 142 p.

Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Co. 1921. 281.2 B69

(38)

Contents to be noted:

Rural conditions and rural needs, p. 21-37.

BOYNTON, AGNES, and E. L. KIRKPATRICK. What kind of rural life do young people want? A plan of study for the use of students. 14 p., mimeog. Madison, Wis., Student Section, American Country Life Association. 1935. 281.2 Am342

(39)

BRIGGS, J. E. The nature of agriculture. Palimpsest 11:

316. July 1930. 134.8 P17

(40)

Comments:

"Agriculture is more than an occupation. Historically it is a stage in the progress of economic evolution. Typical of a simple civilization, the production of food by tilling the soil and raising live stock persists as a basic industry.

"Agriculture is more than an industry. It is a mode of living. Rural life is essentially different from urban life the world over. Folks live in the country: people in cities.

"Agriculture is more than a means and a mode of life. It is a profession as well. Some people think that farm-



BRIGGS, J. E. Continued.

ing is unskilled employment for yokels who have neither the wit nor the ambition to get out of the furrow and into the highway of commerce. But scientific farming does not depend upon new land, favorable seasons, and natural selection. Successful agriculture requires the broadest knowledge, the keenest intelligence, the soundest judgment, and the most versatile ability. It is no El Dorado for amateurs." - Editorial Note.

BRUNNER, E. DE S., and J. H. Kolb. Rural social trends.  
386 p. New York and London, McGraw-Hill Book Co.  
1933. 281.2 B83R

(41)

Contents to be noted:

Rural population, its mobility and changing characteristics, p. 1-36.

Country life and agriculture, p. 57-72.

Country and village relations, p. 86-110.

Rural and urban relationships, p. 111-143.

Comments:

"The primary purpose of this volume is to present the results of a study of changes in rural social life in the first three decades of the present century, and especially in the decade 1920 to 1930." - Preface.

See also E. de S. Brunner, "Recent Rural Social Trends," in Agricultural Education 7:131-133 (March 1935).

BRYAN, W. J. Making a choice of a profession; farming as an occupation. Cosmopolitan 36:369-371. January 1904.

(42)

Comments:

AP2.C8

"It is an independent way of living, compared with work in the city.... It requires less capital to begin work upon a farm than to enter any other sort of independent business, and one can usually obtain farm land on the shares, whereas for any mercantile pursuit it is necessary to pay rent, often in advance.... All the members of the family can assist in farming, and that, too, without hardship.... Life upon the farm is healthful.... The habits of industry and application acquired upon the farm are valuable capital, no matter to what occupation or profession the mind is turned.... Farm life cultivates hospitality and generosity, and, without entirely removing temptation, gives parental influence a chance to strengthen the child before the seeds of disobedience are implanted by evil associations.... The farmer learns early in life the true basis of rewards.... The husbandman is also the most reliable political factor in the nation."

BRYSON, LYMAN. After the farmer is abolished. Survey Graphic  
24:33-34. January 1935. 280.8 C37G (43)

Comments:

"For a generation or more we have been struggling to bring some of the values of urban life to the people of rural communities. Extension services, farm bureaus, and agricultural colleges have been the moving agents and they have not failed to encourage also an appreciation by farm folk of their own values which were not dependent at all upon urban cultures but were intrinsic to their way of life....

"How far-reaching are the government's plans and how much thought is being given to this question of the future?...

"Extending agricultural credit through many channels, lending money on corn and cotton, subsidizing cuts in production, are all useful but temporary....

"Are there any rural values left?... The country still produces our population growth but that is no longer because cities are grossly dysgenic. Babies now have as good a chance of survival in a city as in most rural homes. We could survive as a completely urbanized people if that were our only choice. But there are less tangible tests of the food life and there are many who believe that the congested city is a bankrupt form of human organization.

"The practical basis for any future planning must be laid in a thorough consideration of the possibilities of decentralizing industry and trade....

"The values of rural life are partly associated with a reasonable price in performing a necessary function in the world's economy but the things to be salvaged are less professional. One thinks of close contact with the weather and the soil, the more closely knit family life, the neighborliness, the simplicity, and above all the stability of rural living. There would have to be large centers, of course. Many functions of a complex civilization cannot be performed at all except in an uncomfortable congestion. But most of our great cities could be stripped of everything except these functions and be much happier places....

"The strengthening of the village as a social unit is feasible, however, only if there is to be a great deal of soil cultivation on a small scale - a sort of half-amateur farming such as the subsistence homesteads suggest....

"It is easy to sentimentalize about the future as it is about the past, and much more exhilarating, therefore more dangerous. A good deal of what happens in the next

BRYSON, LYMAN. Continued.

chapter of our national economy will be the result of changes quite unforeseeable.... Here is the briefest sort of sketch of what we may do in arranging our population spread and our food production.... We may accept some industrial or trade occupation as normal for nearly all of our working people and give up the 'honest yeoman' ideal.... Factories will move out on the land to give their workers breathing space. Such cities as survive will have to justify themselves by unique cultural products which are something more than mere mass production of goods.... The typical center of lives and homes will be the small town or village where a balance of economy and occupation can be worked out.... The kinds of farming which are adaptable to small organization will center here, but they will be largely part-time occupations for the heads of families, supplemented perhaps by family labor.... The schools, the libraries, the circulation of music and art and all the major enjoyments, will be as satisfactory in such towns as they are now in any but the largest centers, thanks to transportation and radio magic. The community life will be far richer....

"Civilization is a work of art, as has often been said, and most of its finest growths up to now have been the result of slow accretions and painfully learned lessons.... If recent development goes on and the professional farmers are to be abolished except for a few in the next fifty years, we can begin thinking now about what sort of life the grandchildren of today's farmers will have to live."

BURGESS, R. L. Farming: a variety of religious experience.  
American Review 3:591-607. October 1934. AP2.A426

(44)

Comments:

What the amateur farmer gets out of farming.

BUTTERFIELD, K. L. The farmer and the new day. 311 p.  
New York, Macmillan Co. 1919. 261.2 B98F

(45)

Contents to be noted:

Wanted: a rural policy, p. 84-105.

The statesmanship of rural affairs, p. 191-219.

The farmer and the new democracy, p. 211-225.



CAMPBELL, MACY. Rural life at the crossroads. 482 p., illus.,  
maps. Boston, Ginn & Co. 1927. 281 C152 (46)

Contents to be noted:

The keepers of the land (the land as the nourisher of  
all; importance of the contribution of the farm  
group to the spiritual life of the nation; leader-  
ship from the farm group; the farm group as the  
bulwark of American ideals; reasons for the large  
contribution of the farm people to the spiritual  
life of the nation in the past), p. 20-46.

The economic evolution of farm life in America, p. 47-65.

The hardest task and the poorest tools, p. 257-273.

CAPPER, ARTHUR. The farmer's attitude. North American  
Review 212:156-167. August 1920. AP2.M7 (47)

Comments:

"Whether they wish to or not, the time is here when,  
for their own welfare, the two-thirds of our people who  
consume food, wool, cotton and leather, but produce none  
of these products, must realize that agriculture is the  
first industry of the country and that it must have  
public recognition and support as such, if the industries  
and commerce of the consuming two-thirds are to continue  
to prosper and their children to thrive. A remarkable  
change is coming over the American farmer. He no longer  
is the self-sufficient, go-it-alone individual of ten or  
even of five years ago. Instead, he is developing  
rapidly into the type of business man who believes that  
only by organizing into groups and taking the marketing  
of his own products into his own hands can he hope to  
obtain economic justice and living prices for his industry.  
Not only is he organizing farmers' co-operative marketing  
associations to an extent and with a thoroughness never  
before approached in this country, but individually he is  
cutting down his farming operations, seeding fields to  
pasture, growing less grain and fewer hogs and cattle, and  
putting his business into condition where he can handle it  
with less labor, because the high wages of the cities have  
taken much of his help from him, and with less risk of loss  
in selling his products in markets controlled by specula-  
tors, middlemen and market manipulators."- p. 156.

CARR, L. F. America challenged; a preface to a point of view.  
 322 p. New York, Macmillan Co. 1929. 281 C23 (48)  
 Contents to be noted:  
 A sort of prologue, p. 1-8.  
 The challenge of the day, p. 9-66.

CARVER, T. N. Elements of rural economics. 266 p. Boston,  
 New York [etc.] Ginn & Co. 1924. 281 C25E (49)  
 Contents to be noted:  
 The farmer and his work, p. 86-110.  
 Why prosperous farmers leave the country,  
 p. 247-249.

CAULEY, T. J. Agrarianism; a program for farmers. 211 p.  
 Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press.  
 1935. 281.12 C31 (50)  
 Contents to be noted:  
 Economic resources and economic ideals, p. 3-13.  
 The present American economic system, p. 14-40.  
 Agricultural production, p. 41-49.  
 Agricultural wealth and income, p. 50-59.  
 Capitalistic remedies for agriculture, p. 60-84.  
 Socialistic remedies for agriculture, p. 85-103.  
 The merits of agrarianism, p. 104-127.  
 The chief defects of an agrarian community,  
 p. 128-150.  
 Possibilities of removing the defects of agrarianism,  
 p. 151-171.  
 Causes of the decline of agrarianism in this country,  
 p. 172-186.  
 The restoration of agrarianism, p. 187-211.

Reviews:

Karl Brandt, in Survey Graphic 24:357-358 (July  
 1935). Malcolm H. Bryan, in Southern Economic Journal  
 2(4):86-89 (April 1936). S. D. Myers, Jr., in Southwest  
 Review 20(4):6-12 (Summer 1935). H. C. Nixon, in  
 Journal of Southern History 2:122-123 (February 1936).

\_\_\_\_ The integration of agrarian and exchange economics.  
 American Review 5:584-602. October 1935. AP2.A426 (51)

Comments:

"With a general redistribution of farm property firmly  
 anchored to a system of diversified farming, a restoration  
 of the foreign market for our cotton and tobacco, and  
 the abolition of the great aggregations of property in our  
 cities, by the methods indicated above, I think that there



CAULEY, T. J. Continued.

is sound reason for a belief in the workability in the South of an Agrarian economy with its complement of villages and towns. At least, if there be not such sound reason, it is not because the Agrarians have overlooked entirely the problem of the integration of town and country."

CHEW, A. P. The antagonism between farm and industry.  
Annalist 31:565-566, 577. Mar. 30, 1928. 284.8 N48

(52)

——— Population, food and imperialism. New Republic 57:  
85-89. Dec. 12, 1928. 280.8 N

(53)

Comments:

"Modern imperialism, in short, is fundamentally a means of permitting the growth of population beyond the point at which it would be stabilized by an exclusive reliance on domestic agriculture. Our progress toward dependence on food imports is portentously rapid, and will unquestionably have a profound influence on our foreign policy. Such dependence has made other nations imperialistic. As our human nature is presumably of the same stuff as theirs, we are likely to behave similarly.

"A substitute should be sought for war and imperialism as a means of establishing the required world adjustment between farms and factories, if only as a matter of pride in our science and culture.... Then international coöperation to establish a world balance between the production of food and the production of wealth in other forms will seem less utopian. Unless in the meantime the world achieves economic coöperation, our only alternative to imperialism will be industrial stagnation, with the population stabilized at some point below that which would be permitted by continued industrial development sustained by a secure food-import trade."

CHRISTENSEN, C. L. Developing human resources. Rural America  
11(8):13. October 1933. 281.28 C83

(54)

Comments:

"Our greatest rural problem is that which in the past we have too often neglected - the human element. Our economic struggles, and our present unrest have something at root which should challenge everyone in America interested in rural people and in the future of our country."

CLARK, JOSEPH. The farmer as he is. Economic Journal 21:  
627-630. December 1911. 280.8 Ec72 (55)

Comments:

"What kind of man is the farmer? Ought he to be criticized, or does he deserve sympathy? These are very important questions to ask. Rural reform proceeds very slowly, and one of the main reasons is that the public do not realise how great an influence the farmer wields. If people knew more about the farmer, his methods, ideas, and ways of going about things, a good deal that is difficult in land reform would soon become greatly simplified."

CLAY, C. M. The mainstay of American individualism; a survey of the farm question. 282 p. New York, Macmillan Co. 1934. 281.12 C57 (56)

Contents to be noted:

Perspective, p. 1-4.

Changing frontiers, p. 5-55.

Farm against factory, p. 56-94.

America at the crossroads, p. 131-166.

Reviews:

Donald Davidson, in American Review 3:96-101  
(April 1934).

COBB, C. A. The future promise of farm life. Journal of Home Economics 24:974-975. November 1932. 321.8 J82 (57)

Comments:

"What of the future of farm life? What turn is farming going to take? Will capitalism and industry crush agriculture? Will the farm survive? Is farming going to become a mode of living, or is the farm merely to be a place to make money? Are we going to have peasantry?"

"These are among questions now being asked most frequently, even by leaders. They betray a very wholesome concern about the future of agriculture...."

"A balancing of all the facts leaves no doubt that the long-time future of agriculture is actually brighter than it has been, and this in spite of the disasters of the recent past and the universal gloom of the moment."

CONDON, S. H. The strength of the nation. Producer-Consumer  
1(2):5, 16. August 1935. 280.28 P942 (58)

Comments:

The strength of the nation is seen in its rural leaders. In conclusion, the author says: "When America can be assured of a trained, courageous, community minded leadership, and an equitable part of this coming from the agricultural districts, it is my firm belief that we will not only be around the corner, but we will be starting towards a new day in our national life."

COOK, O. F. City and country; effects of human environments on the progress of civilization. Journal of Heredity 12: 110-116, 167-173. March, April 1921. 442.8 Am3 (59)

COUCH, W. T. An agrarian programme for the South. American Review 3:313-326. June 1934. AP2.A426 (60)

Comments:

"In order for any agrarian plan for the South to be intelligible it is necessary first to have a clear understanding of the complexity of Southern economy. I shall attempt first to describe this complexity and then I shall proceed to the outline of a plan which I believe would restore health to Southern agriculture." - p. 314.

COULTER, E. M. Southern agriculture and southern nationalism before the Civil War. Agricultural History 4:77-91. July 1930. 30.98 Ag8 (61)

Comments:

A study of southern agriculture as the groundwork of the sectionalism which evolved in the antebellum South until it became a veritable nationalism and the basis of the attempt to found the Confederate States of America.

CRAWFORD, J. S. The farm boy's triumph. Gunton's Magazine 23:314-321. October 1902. H1.G9 (62)

Comments:

"There is so much difference between farm life and city life that we come easily to regard people as belonging to one or the other of these two great classes. The line which divides them is distinctly drawn and, where farmers are poor, it is closely guarded, especially by town and city folk. So true is this that the words 'granger,' 'Reub,' 'hayseed,' 'rustic,' etc., have come to express with technical nicety a sort of commical disdain entertained by urban people for their country cousins. In our

CRAWFORD, J. S. Continued.

own country this classification into city and country life is elemental and comprehensive. Now, I want to inquire whether the greater probability of success lies in a group of country boys or in a group of city boys." - p. 314.

"The best information available leads me to believe that a great majority of railroad managers, factory superintendents, civil engineers, bankers, editors, clergymen, lawyers, doctors, merchants, and scientists - in short, men of execution - men who control the present and modify the future - came from the country. Not one town boy in a hundred succeeds on a farm, while most of the cities are ruled by men who one day carried water to the field and sheaves to the shock." - p. 319.

DAHLINGER, C. W. The new agrarianism. 249 p. New York and London, G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1913. 281 D14

(63)

Contents to be noted:

The relative progress of agriculture in the United States, p. 111-136.

Comments:

"A survey of the prevalent spirit of social unrest, and a consideration of the consequent campaign for the adjustment of agriculture with industry and commerce."

DAVENPORT, EUGENE. Address of Eugene Davenport...at the dedication of the Hall of Agriculture of the University of Maine, Jan. 20, 1909. 20 p. [Augusta, Maine Farmers Press, 1909]. 30.4 D27

(64)

Comments:

"The development of American agriculture, until it shall be profitable, productive and permanent and until the country shall be both comfortable and beautiful, and the people educated...means a reorganization and very largely a redirection of the lives and purposes and the achievements of at least a third of our great people."

Wanted: a national policy in agriculture. Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, Proceedings (1919) 32:52-68. Burlington, Vt. 1919.

(65)

Contents to be noted:

4 As7

The beginnings of a national plan; what the farmer needs; agriculture from the public point of view; fundamentals of a national policy; how national policies evolve; procedure.



DAVENPORT, EUGENE. Continued.

Comments:

"The purpose of this paper is to invite attention to the very great need at the present time of a more definite policy regarding agriculture; a policy that shall be national in its scope, universal in its interests, and comprehensive in its procedures." - p. 52.

DAVIS, J. S. America's agricultural position and policy.

Harvard Business Review 6:143-151. January 1928.

(66)

Comments:

280.8 H262

"The reformulation of America's agricultural policy, and particularly the decision upon specific steps to be taken now, should rest upon sound analysis of the present position and its causes, a clear understanding of underlying trends and tendencies, and some broad conclusions about national policy in general."

DODD, W. E. Shall our farmers become peasants; a vivid survey of commercial and agricultural America. Century Magazine 116:30-44. May 1928. AP2.C4

(67)

Comments:

An analysis of the periods of distress and prosperity of American farmers and the relations of agriculture and industry in the United States since the American Revolution.

DUDDY, E. A., editor. Conference on economic policy for American agriculture at the University of Chicago, September 7, 8, and 9, 1931. 159 p. Chicago, University of Chicago Press. 1932. 281.9 C76P

(68)

Contents to be noted:

Introduction, by M. L. Wilson, p. v-vii.

The problem of determining an economic policy for American agriculture, by John D. Black, p. 1-13.

The foreign situation as conditioning American agricultural policy, by E. G. Nourse, p. 20-27.

The problems of land utilization, by L. C. Gray, p. 28-40.

Taxation in relation to land utilization, by Benjamin H. Hibbard, p. 41-51.

American agricultural policy in relation to population growth, urban-rural balance, and consumption trends, by O. E. Baker, p. 52-69.

DUDDY, E. A., editor. Continued.

Shifting elasticities of demand for farm products, by Henry Schultz, p. 70-71.

Standard of living as an objective of agricultural economic policy, by Carl C. Taylor, p. 72-92.

Economic policy and the new proprietorship in agriculture, by C. L. Holmes, p. 93-111.

Money and credit in relation to agricultural prices, by Henry A. Wallace, p. 112-121.

The formulation of an economic policy for agriculture, by J. S. Davis, p. 122-131.

Regional planning for agriculture, by H. R. Tolley, p. 133-150.

DUNCAN, C. S. Mercantile and agricultural economics.

Journal of Political Economy 26:769-806. October 1918.

(69)

Contents to be noted:

280.8 J32

Farming as a business; influence of mercantile economics; mercantile versus agricultural economics; conclusion.

EMERSON, HAVEN, and E. B. PHELPS. The influence of urban and rural environment. Human Biology and Racial Welfare, edited by E. V. Cowdry, p. 348-378. New York, P. B. Hoeber. 1930. 442 C834H

(70)

Comments:

This chapter affords a comparison of the influence of environment on the death rates and the expectation of life of rural and urban residents. Sanitation, air, water supply, food, light, insects, and personal contacts are discussed.

The contents of the chapter appeared in abridged form with the title, "The City Gains on the Country," in the Survey Graphic, 62:469-472, 505, 507 (Aug. 1, 1929).

ENGBERG, R. C. Industrial prosperity and the farmer.

(Institute of Economics, Investigations in Agricultural Economics). 236 p. New York, Macmillan Co. 1927.

(71)

Reviews:

284.3 En32

Louis H. Bean, in American Economic Review 28:106-

107 (March 1928). Jesse W. Tapp, in Journal of Farm Economics 9:451-452 (October 1927). E. H. Wiecking,

in American Federationist 35:1125-1127 (September 1928). Economist (London) 105:565-566 (Oct. 1, 1927).

FAUGERAS, JACQUES. De la distinction entre l'agriculture et l'industrie. Revue d'Economie Politique 44:1431-1455. September-October 1930. HB3.R4

(72)

Comments:

"Essential differences between agricultural and industrial phases of economy lie in the duration and the continuity of the processes of production in each case. Other differences are of degree only. In this regard industrial methods may possibly be extended to agricultural exploitation. The phrase 'industrialization of agriculture' applies to such distinctive characteristics as the origin of raw materials, the discontinuity of production, localization, seasonal nature, choice of qualities and quantities of producible goods, etc. Industrial enterprise founded upon mining enterprises will remain much longer distinct from agricultural operations." - Nathan Miller, in Social Science Abstracts, 4:7580 (May 1932).

FRIDAY, DAVID. An agricultural program for an industrial state. Saturday Evening Post 195(31):8, 108-110. Jan. 27, 1923. AP2.S2

(73)

Comments:

"What the country wants to know now is how the farmer is to be got out of his present situation and restored to prosperity. Not the prosperity of wartime,...but a stable and dependable state of well-being such as he enjoyed from 1898 to the outbreak of the war in 1914....

"There are those who believe that agricultural improvement will come through political action. But the fact that the increase in well-being which preceded the fifteen years before the war came about without any political action whatever casts doubt upon the efficacy of the legislative measures that politicians have been willing to enact.... In the long run some benefits will undoubtedly accrue... but immediately they will avail the farmer little. Neither badgering speculators, nor regulating packers, nor providing credit facilities that enable the farmer to borrow money to be repaid in the far-distant future, will help him materially.

"The root of the farmer's immediate difficulty is not to be found in the nature of our credit structure; nor in the speculative markets that have developed out of the experience of the past for the marketing of his produce; nor in the nature of the institutions that manufacture and distribute our meat products. His present trouble arises

FRIDAY, DAVID. Continued.

rather out of the disheveled industrial situation in those foreign countries that have bought his product heretofore."- p. 8.

The article is reprinted with omissions under the title, "Adjusting Production to the Home Market," in L. B. Schmidt and F. D. Ross, eds., Readings in the Economic History of American Agriculture, p. 546-556 (New York, 1925).

FUNK, W. C. What the farm contributes directly to the farmer's living. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin 635. 21 p. Washington, D. C. 1914. 1 Ag84B (74)

Contents to be noted:

Introduction; method of obtaining data; regions studied; the farmer's living; size of families; food; house rent; water supply; labor; cost of board; cost of board and lodging; relative consumption of food by families on owned and rented farms; summary.

GABRIEL, R. H. The farmer in the commonwealth. North American Review 213:577-586. May 1921. AP2.M7

(75)

Comments:

The influence and responsibility of farm organizations in the United States.

"American citizens were hardly prepared to see, at the close of the recent political contest, fraternizing and even coalition between the belligerent. Yet Congress had scarcely gotten under way in December, 1920, when it became evident that the Republicans of the West were uniting with the Democrats of the South with the avowed object of enacting important agrarian legislation.... The farmer is asserting himself as never before. His power is both economic and political. Almost unnoticed, a new agrarian movement has been developing during the last quarter century. Now that it is coming to the surface it is called the 'Menace of New Privilege' and its demands are denounced as class legislation. A force which has united the victors and the vanquished on a new firing-line is worth more than a passing consideration." - p. 577-578.



GALPIN, C. J. Rural life. 386 p., illus. New York, Century Co. 1918. 281.2 G13

(76)

Contents to be noted:

Physical influences, p. 3-30.

Psychology of farm life, p. 31-51.

Structure of rural society, p. 66-100.

The social anatomy of an agricultural community.

Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, Research

Bulletin 34. 34 p. Madison. 1915. 100 W75

(77)

Comments:

"A new rural and urban point of view has grown out of the attempt to answer satisfactorily the following series of questions: Is there such a thing as a rural community? If so, what are its characteristics? Can the farm population as a class be considered a community? Or can you cut out of the open country any piece, large or small, square, triangular, or irregular in shape and treat the farm families in this section as a community and plan institutions for them? Would the eighty-five farm homes in a Norwegian settlement, bound together by one church organization, form a community? Has each farm a community of its own differing from that of every other? What is the social nature of the ordinary country school district? What sort of a social unit is the agricultural township? ...

"Is it possible that the farms are related to the village clusters in such an intimate way that in any serious treatment of the one the other must be taken into account? May there not be an important social anatomy here, which needs careful tracing as a factor in any rural social reform? Have we assumed hitherto that the interrelations of farm and village or small agricultural city are all on the surface and easily read? Would it not be well, before imposing a redirected civilization upon the country man, to examine more minutely the larger movements of his ordinary life?" - p. 1-2.

GEE, WILSON. The effects of urbanization on agriculture.

Southern Economic Journal 2:3-15. May 1935. 280.8 So84

(78)

Comments:

"That the 'culture of the soil is the best and most sensitive of the vocations' is an opinion with which the author, as a rural social economist, largely agrees. But he also believes that the inventive genius of mankind finds part of its highest expression in the urban industrialized superstructure that has been built upon the rural

GEE, WILSON. Continued.

base supplied by agriculture. In this connection, though, it is well to state that if industrialized urban communities are, as has been said, the super-structure or the cornice of our civilization, they cannot without ultimate disaster be permitted to develop without due regard to the soundness and adequacy of the rural base." - p. 4.

"Yet, undoubtedly, the presence of urban aggregations does provide an increased market to the surrounding countryside.... Such encouragement to diversification will increase with further industrial development in the area. This tendency will be made a more wholesome one if the South will enter more largely into the field of food manufactures. This sort of development offers an opportunity for both the manufacturing and agricultural progress of this region, and illustrates clearly the inseparable relationships between the two sets of interests." - p. 11.

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The place of agriculture in American life. 217 p.

New York, Macmillan Co. 1930. 281 G27

(79)

Contents to be noted:

The contribution of the countryside, p. 1-23.

The material in this essay appeared in somewhat different and condensed form but with the same title in the South Atlantic Quarterly, 23:211-217 (July 1924).

The future of American agriculture, p. 186-208.

Comments:

"Changing emphasis in our national life makes it important that the rural and urban parts of our population should understand each other better. It is especially essential that the city resident should know more about the country dweller and his problems. While the principal aims in a democracy, theoretically at least, are towards equality of opportunity and a fair distribution of wealth in proportion to services rendered, it is not likely that an uninformed majority will give due regard to the rights of a proportionately decreasing minority. Moreover, such justice is hardly probable unless the minority understands its own problems, the practical measures looking toward solutions of these, and through effective leadership aggressively insists upon fair treatment." - p. 1.

GEE, WILSON. Continued.

"The plea made here is not that more industrial development is detrimental to our best interests, local and national, but that this progress should not be accomplished, as it has been in many sections, at the expense of a strong country life. And it should go no further than the nice balance that will allow each of these two big parts of our civilization to flourish at its best, mutually contributing in best expression the one to the other and so constituting the only safe basis for the enduring greatness of the nation." - p. 23.

Reviews:

Clifton J. Bradley, in Social Forces 10:144  
(October 1931).

\_\_\_\_ editor. The country life of the nation. 214 p.  
Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press. 1930.

(80)

Contents to be noted: 281.2 G27C

Introduction, by Wilson Gee, p. ix-xii.

The basis of a permanently prosperous agriculture,  
by James Ernest Boyle, p. 3-19.

The extent and significance of farm migration,  
by Leon Edgar Truesdell, p. 39-53.

The movement of farm population: its economic  
causes and consequences, by Ernest Charles  
Young, p. 54-75.

The farm family: its contribution to the nation,  
by Florence E. Ward, p. 109-127.

Reviews:

Dwight Sanderson, in Political Science Quarterly  
47:316 (June 1932).

GOODWIN, E. D. Beyond city limits; a study of the relation  
of the church to rural life. 203p. New York,  
National Council. 1926. 281.2 G63

(81)

Contents to be noted:

Fundamental value of rural life, p. 1-17.

The new rural life in America, p. 12-49.

GRAND, ROGER. Le paysan; son role dans l'histoire et dans  
la vie sociale. La Vie Agricole et Rurale 22:87-90,  
199-202, 287-291. Feb. 5, Mar. 19, Apr. 23, 1933.  
14 V67

(82)

HALDANE, J. B. S. In defense of Cain: Harper's Magazine  
169:597-602. October 1934. AP2,H3

(83)

Comments:

"The story of Cain and Abel is presumably the record of a fight between a pastoral and an agricultural people, won by the latter. The Bible states that the conflict occurred on religious grounds...the economic difference between Cain and Abel was not all. It had given rise, in a good Marxian manner, to a difference of ideology. The story very clearly comes down to us from Abel's point of view....

"In so far as Cain represents any actual personage or group, he would seem to typify not so much the first tiller of the soil as the first agriculturalist to come into open conflict with pastoral peoples...

"But what has all this got to do with us to-day? We are in no danger of invasion by wandering shepherds. Abel belongs to history rather than to politics. Our dangers are quite different. Just as Cain's agriculture largely ousted Abel's pastoralism, so to-day industrialism is destroying the old civilization built on agriculture and handicraft. And most of us are trying to meet this situation by applying to industry an ethic suitable to agriculture. Quite clearly a change in the type of production should bring with it a change in ideas concerning property....

"So we may as well reconcile ourselves to the fact that a new Cain is on the way. We may hope that the coming conflict will be mollified or at least shortened if it is seen in its proper historical perspective. Some of the party of the new Cain may sympathize with the point of view of the old one, even though they cannot share it. Some of the conservatives may realize that they have sound historical reasons for altering their views.

"Two things are fairly certain. One is that our civilization will either break up or go forward to a new form. The other is that if we have learned nothing since the day of Abel and Cain the transition elsewhere will be as bloody as it was in Russia, and the new civilization will start on its career saddled with a curse."

HAMLIN, H. M., editor. Readings relating to the objectives for agriculture. 458 p. Ames, Iowa, Collegiate Press. 1934.  
Contents to be noted: 281.12 H18

(84)

Recognition of the interdependence of rural and  
urban interests, p. 7-61:  
Rural and urban interests interweave, p. 8-9.



HAMLIN, H. M., editor. Continued.

City and country alike suffer the consequences of laissez faire, p. 10-14.

More social control for the common good is coming in, 15-32.

The nation must plan its rural life, 33-46.

Agriculture is affected with a public interest, 47-49.

The nation must see that purchasing power is widely diffused if either country or city is to prosper, p. 50-61.

A satisfactory social environment and standard of living, p. 213-379:

Human values are paramount, p. 214.

A superior new rural culture is within our reach, p. 215-218.

We need a more complete and balanced philosophy of rural life, p. 219-229.

Farm homes and surroundings may be improved, 230-239.

Our system of holding and leasing land should encourage permanency of residence, 240-241.

Facilities for rural communication and transportation should be further improved, 242-250.

More attention to rural health is required, 251-254.

Public agencies for rural health are imperative, 254-260.

One plan for making medical service available to rural people, p. 261-263.

The gap between country and city is narrowing, 264-269.

The village is an essential element in rural culture, 269-271.

The large community is the logical rural unit, p. 271-282.

One conception of rural-urban organization: the rural municipality, p. 282-292.

Some opportunities for rural-urban cooperation, p. 292-295.

Commercial aspects of farming have been over-emphasized, p. 296-297.

Higher living standards are feasible and should be insisted upon, p. 298-303.

The country holds many unique attractions, p. 303-304.

The country is man's natural home, p. 304-311.

The trend is away from concentration of population in large cities, p. 311-318.

Many rich opportunities are open to country people without cost, p. 319-322.

The country is a good place for children and young people, p. 323-327.

It is a good place for old people too, p. 327-328.

Country living favors health, long life, p. 328-348.

Farming is carried on in an environment of beauty, p. 348-349.

There are great opportunities for friendships in the country, p. 349-350.

HAMLIN, H. M., editor. Continued.

The country may have its unique recreations, p. 350-351.

Farming appeals to those who are attracted by simple living, 351-352.

Rural life contributes uniquely to the national welfare, p. 352-355.

Leisure has a legitimate place in country life, p. 356-369.

Beauty, too, has its place, p. 370-379.

Comments:

"The book follows, in general, the 'Objectives for Agriculture' [1, To obtain recognition of the interdependence of rural and urban interests. 2, To obtain a favorable economic environment. 3, To obtain efficient management and production methods. 4, To obtain effective group action through organization. 5, To obtain a satisfactory social environment and standard of living. 6, To obtain adequate rural educational opportunities] adopted in 1933 by the Agricultural Division of Iowa State College. The readings selected largely support and supplement these objectives. Not every statement in every selection is, of course, in agreement with them. Because the readings do not present all points of view, it is urged that they be subjected constantly to criticism, when used in teaching, and that other references, presenting other points of view, be used constantly with this one." - Foreword.

HARPERS MAGAZINE. [Country the natural birthplace of talent.]

Harpers Magazine 106:649-653. March 1903. AP2.H3

(85)

Comments:

An "Editor's Easy Chair" column devoted to a discussion of the country as the natural birthplace of talent. The conclusion is as follows: "It appears that a child born where he could first wittingly open his eyes upon a noblesquare, framed in by palaces whose frescoed and sculptured fronts should face in gardened spaces a lovely fountain with groups of beautiful statuary glimpsed through the leaves and waters, ought to feel the impulse to creative art far more than a child that first looks out on a barn and a hen-house, with a pump in the foreground, and a woodshed straggling along in the middle distance, and some cattle emerging from the background; or on an empty village street, athwart a dooryard with the Monday's wash hanging out in it. Yet the chances immensely are that the farm-born or village-born boy will feel the divine influence which will not visit the soul of the

HARPERS MAGAZINE. Continued.

city-born child; or if city-birth is not wholly alien to the creative will, that it shall stir in the spirit of some boy born in a mean house, on a back street, or over a shop, and not in the heart of a boy born in a palace on a noble square. As yet, no one can say why this should be, though no one can deny that it is so, and we venture with much modest misgiving a theory which will not perhaps hold half-way, if so far as that." - p. 651.

HEATON, HERBERT. The American farmer. Political Quarterly  
5:530-548. October 1934. JA8.P72

(86)

Comments:

"Many Americans - not all of them farmers - still envisage their country as predominantly or fundamentally agricultural. The frontier - that scene of the heroic phase of American history - disappeared from the stage only a generation ago, as the last available patches of cheap or free land were taken up: but the frontier has not yet vanished from the country's mental picture of itself. Scratch a townsman and you may find a rustic; begin a discussion of the farmer's plight and at least one member of the party will recall the dreary chores which fell to his lot when he was a boy 'down on the farm,' while all will agree that, no matter what the cost may be, the American farmer must not be allowed to sink to the level of a 'peasant.' Urban workers have been protected by immigration restrictions from the influx of those who would drag down their wages to European levels; and if the farmer is permitted to shrink to the stature of the rural producers of Europe, all that made the new world 'God's own country' would be lost.

"That the American farmer is an important factor in the economics and politics of his own country and of the world cannot be doubted.... Farmers dominate the politics of most of the middle west, the west, and the south, and under the system which gives each state two senators they can exert a disproportionate influence on national policy. Each political party must have a 'farm platform' of promises and pledges....

"Of the goods he sells the domestic market absorbs about nine-tenths."



HOAG, EMILY F. The national influence of a single farm community; a story of the flow into national life of migration from the farms. U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin 984. 55 p. Washington, D. C. 1921. 1 Ag84B

(87)

Contents to be noted:

Some aspects of farm life, p. 1-5.  
The present study, p. 5-7.  
Description of the community, p. 7-17.  
Migration from the farms of the community, p. 17-34.  
Occupations of migrants and of stay-at-homes, p. 35.  
Achievements of migrants from the community, p. 36-41.  
Connections of Belleville Community with national life, p. 42-47.  
Persistent families remaining on the farms of the community, p. 47-51.  
Conclusions, p. 52-55.

Comments:

The farm community studied is Belleville, a small agricultural village of about five hundred people, six miles from a railroad, in the township of Ellisburgh, in Jefferson County, New York.

HOLMES, C. L. The economic future of our agriculture. Journal of Political Economy 32:505-525. October 1924.

Comments:

280.8 J82

(88)

"In considering the great volume of discussion of the recent crisis in our agriculture one is struck by the fact that almost all of it has been from the point of view of the immediate situation and but little has been said of the long-time aspects of the problem. It is rather surprising also that so much reliance, apparently, has been placed, both by the popular mind and by the supposedly more thoughtful leaders, in such immediately applicable palliatives... the situation demanded immediate action and some of the measures may have been justified by the degree of temporary relief they are affording; but it is very evident that the ills of agriculture are the result of more far-reaching and more permanent causes than those to which they have usually been attributed and that genuine relief from them must be sought through means quite different from those so urgently demanded by the farmer's numerous voluntary spokesmen.

"An analysis of the present agricultural situation, and causes which have operated and are still operating to bring it about, seems to justify the conclusions; first, that the present depressed condition of our agriculture is due primarily to certain more or less permanent results of the



HOLMES, C. L. Continued.

world-war, first, in the direction of expanding our agricultural output and, second, of impairing our foreign market for agricultural products and of redirecting the currents and changing the content of our international trade; second, that the recovery of our agricultural industry depends upon the adjustment of our agricultural production, both qualitatively and quantitatively, to the domestic market; and third, that the result of these necessary adjustments will be the beginning of a new era in American farming, representing as profound a change as that which came with the shift from self-sufficing to commercial agriculture which took place during the second half of the nineteenth century. It is to a consideration of these longer time aspects of our agrarian problems that the following discussion is directed." - p. 505-506.

The article is reprinted under the title, "The Present Crisis and the Probable Future of Our Agriculture," in L. B. Schmidt and E. D. Ross, eds., Readings in the Economic History of American Agriculture, p. 529-546 (New York, 1925).

HOLMES, R. H. Influences of the industrial and social revolution upon the agricultural industry of America. American Journal of Sociology 24:692-703. May 1919.

(89)

Comments: 280.8 Am3

"The last century and a half has been a time of constant transition in industry from the small unit to the large, from the domestic system of production to the factory system, from an organization of society in which family industrial unity is maintained to one in which other ties than those of kinship are of primary significance. The agricultural industry is the only one of any importance that has withstood, in a large measure, the transforming forces of the industrial and social revolution of the nineteenth century. In this single industry the small unit is still typical, the domestic system which was general until the coming of the machine in the latter part of the eighteenth century still prevails.... The foundation of the American farming population was laid in the period of the educational and economic unity of the family, and in its subsequent development it has proceeded very largely out of touch with the rapidly changing social conditions of the cities. In the occupation of agriculture, as now conducted, may be found family unity more completely maintained than elsewhere in our industrial life. The maintenance of unspecialized unity of family life in a single occupation is due, it would seem, rather to the existence of this occupation in comparative

HOLMES, R. H. Continued.

isolation from the general social changes of the times than to causes due to the nature of the occupation itself.... The men upon the farms today have not, in the mass, turned to agriculture because of a deliberate choosing of that occupation in preference to other occupations. They are farmers because they are the sons of farmers, reared under a narrow range of suggestions. As mere children they worked by the side of the father in the field. As boys in their teens many of them attended school only in the winter months when there was little to be done upon the farm. Their life was almost entirely a neighborhood life of farmers. The suggestions as to life-work were almost exclusively of an agricultural nature....

"Because of the fact that those who had failed in other occupations or who lacked the confidence to attempt success in them were sure of a living upon the land, it very naturally came to be a common saying that anyone could be a farmer. As 'anyone could be a farmer' the inefficient as judged by the standards of all other occupations naturally were among those who drifted to the soil....

"The present farming population of America has been formed under abnormal and necessarily temporary conditions, the chief of which being the availability of a large though limited amount of free land. In so far as we may speak of this great part of our people as a class, it is an unnatural class formed upon an artificial basis, therefore liable to more or less rapid disintegration when the peculiar formative influences cease....

"There are two distinct avenues of advancement as far as the farm and the farmer are concerned. In the first place the farmer as a man must be afforded full opportunity to come into the best in life. In the second place the occupation itself is to be improved by being brought into harmony with those other occupations that are upon the highest plane of efficiency....

"Abnormal economic and social conditions persisting during the nineteenth century have formed and maintained America's so-called farming class. As the economic conditions become normal through the rise in price of farm land, also the social conditions through the destruction by modern means of communication of the farm neighborhood group based upon physical propinquity rather than mental congeniality the farming class breaks down under the selective forces of normal competitive conditions. These normal competitive conditions will force into existence an agricultural system far different from the one that is now breaking down. As efficiency in modern industry is due in large measure to specialization of

HOLMES, R. H. Continued.

the workers, the individual farm units in the new agricultural industry must be large enough to afford opportunity for a much higher degree of specialization than is afforded by the typical small-farm organization of today."

HOOD, KENNETH. Should the city man move to the country? New York State College of Agriculture, Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, A. E. 47. 11 p., mimeog. Ithaca, N. Y. December 1933. 261.9 C61 (90)

Contents to be noted:

Introduction, p. 1.

Classification of part-time farmers, p. 2-3.

Purchase of property, p. 3-5.

Poor relief, p. 5.

Returns from farm operations, p. 5-6.

Preference for country living, p. 6.

Relation of early training, p. 7-8.

Advantages and disadvantages of living in the country, p. 8-10.

Conclusion, p. 11.

HOWES, E. A. Philosophy from an agriculturist. Scientific Agriculture 14:345-352. March 1934. 7 Sci2 (91)

Contents to be noted:

The address is divided into eight short parts. The following subjects are considered: agricultural economics; co-operation; production and marketing; and mechanization.

Comments:

"I am planning this evening...to indulge in some homely philosophy...in regard to western agriculture and agriculturists.... In my talk to-night I shall have in mind our people and shall mention conditions and problems only as they affect our people as they 'live, move and have their being.'"

"It is inevitable that in all that I have to say with regard to western conditions and people, I shall have in the foreground of my thoughts the young people."

JOHNSTONE, PAUL H. In praise of husbandry. Agricultural History 11:80-95. April 1937. 30.98 Ag8 (92)

Comments:

A sketch of writings in praise of husbandry from Hesiod to the early eighteenth century which indicates "that there was a long continuity within agricultural literature of originally Classic ideas of the import-



JOHNSTONE, PAUL H. Continued.

ance, dignity, and virtues of agriculture, and of the virtues of country life."

———— Turnips and romanticism. Agricultural History 12:  
224-255. July 1938. 30.98 Ag8

(93)

Comments:

This article is a study of the relationships between agricultural development and intellectual currents.

KIRKPATRICK, E. L. A farm philosophy. Survey 69:255-256.  
July 1933. 280.8 C37

(94)

Comments:

Farming assures steady employment and sufficient food supply; it provides a better living than is enjoyed by urban families on equivalent incomes; the closer relation to parents and the tendency to develop initiative and dependability make it a better place to rear children; it promotes cooperation in family life; it provides opportunity for some of the most satisfying community activities; it secures a more satisfying opportunity for the use of leisure time; the proximity to nature develops certain qualities which, in turn, lead to a wholesome philosophy of life.

See "Seven Answers" by Jean M. Patou in the Survey 69:365-366 (October 1933).

KIRKPATRICK, E. L., ROSALIND TOUGH, and M. L. COWLES. The life cycle of the farm family in relation to its standards of living and ability to provide. Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, Research Bulletin 121. 38 p. Madison. 1934. 100 W75 no. 121

(95)

Contents to be noted:

Introduction, p. 1-3.

Standards of living in the four stages of family development, p. 4-15.

Ability to provide related to the stages of family living, p. 16-23.

Other factors associated with the life cycle of the family, p. 24-27.

Behavior patterns and anticipation of wants, p. 28-32.

Appendix, p. 33-38.



KOLB, J. H. Rural primary groups; a study of agricultural neighborhoods. Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, Research Bulletin 51. 82 p., maps. Madison. 1921. 100 W75 no. 51

(96)

Contents to be noted:

The rural primary groups and their discovery,  
p. 3-10.  
Genesis and tendencies of the groups, p. 11-30.  
Group changes and processes, p. 31-36.  
Function, structure, form, p. 37-65.  
The primary group and rural organization,  
p. 66-81.

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Trends of country neighborhoods; a restudy of rural primary groups, 1921-1931. Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, Research Bulletin 120. 56 p. Madison. 1933. 100 W75 no. 120

(97)

Comments:

"Country people are maintaining their own groups and organizations. Evidence of this is the persistence of country neighborhoods and the continuance of local social activities. This is true despite the fact that during the past ten years farmers and their families have come to associate more closely and in more relationships with village and small-town people and that they frequent cities more often than formerly. Apparently there is a desire to control or have some 'sense of possession', especially of those functions which are primary or face-to-face in character.

"With the increased facilities for communication and travel, the greater mobility of both country and city people, the passing of the older or pioneering families and the loosening of kinship and nationality ties, country groups are now more a matter of deliberate choice, of kindred interests, of belonging, or of organization than of locality, of proximity of residence, of tradition, or of 'just neighboring'. Yet, locality and living nearby continue to play their part and the traditions and back-grounds of the older group loyalties are in evidence everywhere in the persisting and even in the newer country neighborhoods.

"South conclusions are drawn from a careful restudy of Dane County in the summer and fall of 1931, ten years after the original study of its neighborhood or primary groups." - p. 1.

KOLB, J. H., and E. DE S. BRUNNER. Rural life. Recent Social Trends in the United States; Report of the President's Research Committee on Social Trends 1:497-552. New York and London, McGraw-Hill Book Co. 1933. (98)

Comments: 280.12 P92

"If the problem of adapting metropolitan communities to the economic, governmental and cultural pattern of the nation is one which presses for attention, that of present and future trends in rural life raises many questions which need to be understood in formulating local or national policies." - p. 497.

KOLB, J. H., and R. A. POLSON. Trends in town-country relations. Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, Research Bulletin 117. 37 p. Madison. 1933. (99)

Comments: 100 W75 no.117

"One of the significant trends of the times is the emerging of a larger rural community made up of country and small town or village. Greatly increased facilities for communication and travel have made this possible. This trend was first recognized and analyzed in a study of twelve centers in Walworth county, Wisconsin, initiated in August, 1911....

"With real initiative and keen discernment Dr. Galpin designated this emerging group in rural society as the 'rurban' community - a contraction of the words as well as the ideas of 'rural' and 'urban'. By use of vivid maps he illustrated what he had found, namely, that surrounding the twelve Walworth county town or village centers were areas or 'zones of land' with their farm homes that depended on these centers for certain regular services. The list of service included: general trade, banking, newspaper, milk marketing, school, church, and library. Farm families and village or small-town families used the same center, and together formed the larger community.

"The present study of trends in the service relations of town and country covers the sixteen-year period since the completion of the original study, and is a direct comparison with conditions found at that time." - p. 1.

LOWDEN, F. O. The rural-urban balance. Rural America 8(7): 3-4. September 1930. 281.28 C83 (100)

Comments:

The author, in pointing out "some of the ways in which I think, if we have the will, we could help to restore the

LOWDEN, F. O. Continued.

balance between industry and agriculture," discusses the following topics: self help; legislation; tax relief; classification of land.

In conclusion he says: "I do think that our rural civilization is in a perilous state. I agree with these men when they confess that our nation cannot long survive the decay of its agriculture. I cannot follow them, however, in their despair of finding some power somewhere which will arrest this decay. I have more faith in the capacity of society to save itself. Our civilization as contrasted with all previous civilizations has been marked by an increasing control of man over the forces of nature and a subjection of them to his own use. Just as in the material world man has increased his dominion over the forces of nature, so in the world of men we shall learn more and more, I believe, how to make the institutions of men respond to the needs of men."

MCDANIEL, RUEL. While solving the big problem of soil erosion let us do something to stop community erosion. Southern Agriculturist 67(1):10. January 1937. 6 So83

(101)

Comments:

"But there is another form of erosion that may affect America fully as great as soil erosion; and this effect may be upon the heart and spirit of the nation, not its stomach. It is community erosion. During the past decade the spirit of the average agricultural community has been depressed, cramped and, in some cases, all but stamped out in a changing scene."

MCMILLEN, WHEELER. One vast city. Rural America 9(2):5-6. February 1931. 281.28 C83

(102)

MCNALL, P. E., and W. J. ROTH. Forces affecting Wisconsin agriculture with resulting types of farming. Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, Research Bulletin 131. 41 p., maps. Madison. 1935. 100 W73 no. 131

(103)

Contents to be noted:

General character of Wisconsin agriculture, p. 4-8.

Development of dairy type of farming in Wisconsin, p. 9-11.

Location and extent of the more important areas, p. 12-40.

Some problems affecting Wisconsin farmers, p. 41.

MALCOLMSON, V. A. The place of agriculture in the life of a nation...with a foreword by Viscount Milner. 28 p. London, P. S. King & Son. 1922. 281 M29 (104)

Comments:

The first article appeared "in substance" in Protection and Export, January 1922; the second, "in substance" in the Empire Citizen, January 1922.

MALOUF, J. P. The farmer's part in a planned agriculture. Agricultural Education 7:95-96. December 1934. (105)

Comments: 275.8 AG8

"American agriculture faces today the most serious economic problem it has ever known. Living under a profit system, the American farmer is beset on the one hand by crushing expenses - high taxes and burdensome debts - and on the other hand by a disparity of prices that robs him of almost all chance for gain. It is not surprising therefore that agriculture is extremely unprofitable. Only the bolstering effects of recent federal emergency measures have saved the farmer from economic ruin. But we must not let the benefits of this temporary relief obscure from our vision the real seriousness of the farmer's problem. More and more it is being realized that the prosperity of agriculture constitutes the basis for a truly prosperous nation.... We must get down to the roots of the problem which involves a fundamental change in the farm class itself; the farmer must be trained to know, to see, and to do. The government can and will do its part, but the farmer must realize that the problems of today are his problems. When this realization has completely dawned upon the American farmer, when he has become well informed, when he has learned to think in terms of group welfare, and when he realizes the value of cooperation and practices its principles, then and only then will he have laid the necessary foundation for the remedy of present problems and the welfare of American agriculture."

MERRITT, EUGENE. What is the opportunity in agriculture for the farm boy? U. S. Department of Agriculture, Extension Service Circular 214. 12 p., mimeog. Washington, D. C. 1935. 1.9 Ex892Esc (106)



MILLER, E. E. Town and country. 212 p. Chapel Hill,  
University of North Carolina Press. 1923. 281.2 M61 (107)

Contents to be noted:

The town in the country, p. 3-13.  
The country about the town, p. 14-22.  
Three town and country parables, p. 23-35.  
Conflicting interests of town and country, p. 36-51.  
Some matters of dispute, p. 52-75.  
Some political differences, p. 76-91.  
Schools, churches, and roads, p. 92-111.  
Where the town has failed, p. 112-126.  
Where the town must lead, p. 127-137.  
The soul of the town, p. 138-161.  
The body of the town, p. 162-175.  
Some town folks and their country contacts,  
p. 176-195.  
The finer future through careful planning,  
p. 196-204.  
And in conclusion, p. 205-212.

Comments:

The author was editor-in-chief of the Southern Agriculturist for some years before his death. He realized that the farm was as much affected as the factory and the city by foreign policies, development of flood control, natural resources, taxation, transportation, the tariff, and other problems. See the editorial on E. E. Miller, under the title, "To Make A Rural Civilization," in Wallaces' Farmer, 52:5 (Nov. 11, 1927). Also the editorial review of this book in Wallaces' Farmer, 53:4 (June 22, 1928).

NOURSE, E. G. Agriculture. Recent economic changes in the United States; report of the Committee on Recent Economic Changes of the President's Conference on Unemployment 2:547-602. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co. 1929. (108)

Contents to be noted: 280 C766

Difficulties confronting agriculture; the disappointing demand; exuberant production; the advance of power farming; power farming and wheat; the corn farmer; the cotton belt; other branches of agriculture; adjustments of production to market demand; costs of distribution; rural credits and farm capital; credit and land values; the comparative immobility of agriculture; the movement from the farm; the expansion of new uses for agricultural products; the outlook for agriculture; summary.

NOURSE, E. G. The place of agriculture in modern industrial society. Journal of Political Economy 27:466-497, 561-577. June, July 1919. 280.8 J32

(109)

Contents to be noted:

The agrarian bias; the mercantilist bias; the Golden mean; passing from theory to practice; nationalistic experiments - France, England, Germany.

Comments:

The second instalment is reprinted with omissions under the title, "Agriculture and Modern Industry," in L. B. Schmidt and E. D. Ross, eds., Readings in the Economic History of American Agriculture, p. 573-582 (New York, Macmillan Co., 1925).

"So short a time has elapsed since the economic life of the United States was predominantly agricultural, our industrial development is still so novel to our national thought, and so imperfectly have we as a nation grasped the idea of social solidarity, that it is not at all strange that untenable or even mischievous views upon the relationship of agriculture to other parts of our industrial organization are frequently to be met with. As long as such notions persist, the proper and effective rapprochement of rural and other interests cannot be expected. It becomes therefore a highly practical endeavor, and no mere academic pastime, to draw up the most searching formulation we can of the place of agriculture in a modern industrial society such as we are fashioning in America." - p. 466.

ODUM, H. W. Regionalism vs. sectionalism in the South's place in the national economy. Social Forces 12:338-354, maps. March 1934. 280.8 J823

(110)

Comments:

"Among the general conclusions which seem clear is that the South cannot itself plan or develop its full measure of development without very substantial cooperation and assistance from without the region. The evidence includes the facts relating to past experience as well as present indications. Such supplementary assistance will be possible from the federal government, from philanthropy and national foundations, and from special corporations and industry, national or international, which will undertake the stimulation or extension of fundamental industries. Such cooperation, moreover, will include personnel as well as finances. Cooperative efforts and assistance, however, will be through the designed arrangements made possible by planning groups and

ODUM, H. W. Continued.

will not represent superimposed and arbitrary direction or mandates. Part and parcel of the planning obligation will be the task of providing adequate regional and state planning groups, representing the fundamental interests and activities, such as have been indicated as minimum essentials for regional development." - p. 354.

ORWIN, C. S. The future of farming. 156 p. Oxford, Clarendon Press; London, Humphrey Milford. 1930.

(111)

Contents to be noted:

281 Or9

Agriculture and national stability, p. 1-12.

Rural and urban industry, p. 13-20.

OSTROLENK, BERNHARD. Farmer and city man: an ancient feud.

New York Times Magazine, Nov. 12, 1933, p. 7, 23.

(112)

Comments:

AP2.N6568

"The fundamental difference in psychology of the farmer and the business man has always made it difficult for them to understand each other. The business man feels prosperous when he makes big profits. On the other hand, the farmer has an innate feeling of prosperity when he has an abundant harvest. A barn full of hay, the crib filled with corn, the silo stuffed with silage, his hogs multiplying and growing fat, and his cows burdened with milk, give him a feeling of wealth. When this seeming prosperity is not translated into better living for himself and his family, he instinctively places the blame upon financial and industrial interests.

"Whether the ancient feud between the farmer and urban industry will ever completely vanish is a moot question. The ambitious program of the government toward a more intelligently planned agriculture, and the new conception that our economic system must provide a decent living for the whole population rather than stupendous profits for the favored few, may help to pave the way for a better understanding between the farmer and his city cousin. Meanwhile, the struggle of the farmer remains an absorbing drama."

OWSLEY, FRANK L. The pillars of agrarianism. American Review 4:523-547. March 1935. AP2.A426

(113)

Comments:

"We had in mind a society in which, indeed, agriculture was the leading vocation; but the implication was more than this. We meant that the agrarian population and the



OWSLEY, FRANK L. Continued.

people of the agricultural market towns must dominate the social, cultural, economic, and political life of the state and give tone to it. Today, the Scandinavian countries are fair examples of such a state." - p. 531.

"The five pillars on which it would appear that an agrarian society must rest are: (1) The restoration of the people to the land and the land to the people by the Government purchasing lands held by loan companies, insurance companies, banks, absentee landlords, and planters whose estates are hopelessly incumbered with debt, and granting to the landless tenants, who are sufficiently able and responsible to own and conserve the land, a homestead of 80 acres with sufficient stock to cultivate the farm, and cash enough to feed and clothe the family one year; (2) The preservation and restoration of the soil by the use of fines and escheat, and by making land practically inalienable and non-mortgageable that is by restoring a modified feudal tenure where the state had a paramount interest in the land and could exact certain services and duties from those who possessed the land; (3) The establishment of a balanced agriculture where subsistence crops are the first consideration and the money crops are of secondary importance; (4) The establishment of a just political economy, where agriculture is placed upon an equal basis with industry, finance, and commerce; (5) The creation of regional governments possessed of more autonomy than the states, which will sustain the political economy fitted for each region, and which will prevent much sectional friction and sectional exploitation." - p. 546-547.

PAXSON, FREDERIC L. The agricultural surplus: a problem in history. Agricultural History 6:51-68. April 1932. (114)  
Comments: 30.98 Ag8

"When the first civilizations, as distinct from the initial cultures, made their appearance, they were, without exception, the by-product of a surplus, generally agricultural, and the size and distribution of that surplus determined the elevation and spread of the civilization. In a large way agricultural history embraces all history of human activity. Although the farmers, a progressively decreasing percentage of the people, produce the agricultural surplus, they rarely enjoy it or control its uses. Agricultural historians have as yet left unanswered the question whether this diversion from the producing group to another is a consequence of the more penetrating greed of the dominant group, or of the help-



FAXSON, FREDERIC L. Continued.

lessness of the farmer himself, or of some law of the social order that has decreed that the farmer shall continue to be a slave. Not until the European farmer set up a frontier in North America did a farming class emerge which produced more than was necessary to maintain it and thought of its members as citizens rather than peasants. This American experience is a novelty in world history. If, upon examination, it should prove to be the first step to a new social order for the world's food producers, there would be vast significance in United States history." - Everett E. Edwards, in Social Science Abstracts, 4:14615 (September 1932).

ROOSEVELT, THEODORE. Better life on the farm. Journal of Education 68:189-190. Aug. 27, 1908. L11.J5 (115)  
Comments:

A letter from President Theodore Roosevelt to Professor L. H. Bailey concerning the County Life Commission. The first sentence reads as follows: "No nation has ever achieved permanent greatness unless this greatness was based on the well-being of the great farmer class, the men who live on the soil, for it is upon their welfare, material and moral, that the welfare of the rest of the nation ultimately rests."

----- The man who works with his hands. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of the Secretary, Circular 24. 14 p. Washington, D. C. July 1, 1907. 1 Ag86C (116)  
Contents to be noted:

Our educational system and what it lacks; dignity and importance of labor; the farmer in relation to the welfare of the whole country; economic and social factors affecting rural populations; progress in agricultural science; educational and research work of the Department of Agriculture; benefits resulting from cooperation; kind of education needed; improvement of conditions affecting country life; a word regarding the farmer's family.

Comments:

Address of President Roosevelt at the semi-centennial celebration of the founding of agricultural colleges in the United States, at Lansing, Michigan, May 31, 1907.

ROSENBAUM, BETTY B. The urban-rural conflict as evidenced in the reapportionment situation. Social Forces 12:421-426. March 1934. 280.8 J823

(117)

Comments:

The writer summarizes as follows: "The statistics gathered (always remembering, of course, that they are incomplete) show a definite trend on the part of those states in districts possessing the largest percentage of big cities to reapportion more frequently than those states in districts possessing fewer large cities. The fact that the former sections, namely, East North Central, New England, Middle Atlantic and West North Central, do reapportion shows the pressure which growing and developing cities force upon their states and gives ground for dissent on the part of rural dwellers within each state. And further, the fact that congressional reapportionment has been especially advantageous to the Middle Atlantic and East North Central sections (referring to the Bill of 1929) has given rise to considerable conflict between 'urban' and 'rural' States." - p. 426.

ROSS, EDWARD A. Contributions of rural life to the nation. Rural America 9(4):5-6. April 1931. 281.28 C83

(118)

Comments:

Farm and city life with respect to marriage, size of family, family life, religion, thrift, etc.

RUSSELL, SIR EDWARD JOHN. The farm and the nation. 240 p. London, George Allen & Unwin. [1933]. 281.171 R91

(119)

Contents to be noted:

The nation's food: from whence does it come? p. 13-18.  
Sources of information on the food supplies of the nation, p. 229-233.

RUSSELL, GEORGE WILLIAM. The national being; some thoughts on an Irish polity, by AE. 176 p. London, Macmillan & Co. 1925. 280 R91

(120)

Comments:

A thoughtful exposition of what AE considered the fundamentals of nation building. He believed that the chief problem of Ireland as of many other countries was "how to enable the countryman, without journeying, to satisfy to the full his economic, social, intellectual, and spiritual needs." He pointed out that "when we begin to discuss this problem we soon make the discovery that neither in the new world nor the old has there been much first-class thinking on the life of the countryman"

RUSSELL, GEORGE WILLIAM. Continued.

and held that "on the labours of the countryman depend the whole strength and health, nay, the very existence of society, yet, in almost every country, politics, economics, and social reform are urban products, and the countryman gets only the crumbs which fall from the political table."

See also other addresses, articles, and books by AE on the same subject. Note particularly his *The Building Up of a Rural Civilisation; An Address Delivered at the Annual General Meeting of the I.A.O.S., December 10, 1909* (Dublin, Sealy, Bryers & Walker, 1910); *Cooperation and Nationality; A Guide for Rural Reformers from This to the Next Generation* (Dublin, Maunsell & Co., 1912); and *The Rural Community; An Address to the American Commission of Agricultural Inquiry at the Plunkett House, Dublin, July 15, 1913* (Dublin, Rapid Printing Co., 1913). Also his "Rural Population Must be Maintained," in *Nebraska Farmer*, 72(52):10, 28 (Dec. 27, 1930), which is a plea for the building of a rural civilization and the decentralization of industries.

See also Lloyd Morris, "AE's Study of Political Ideals," in *Outlook*, 133:497-498 (Mar. 14, 1923).

SAVOY, ÉMILE *L'agriculture à travers les âges, histoire des faits, des institutions, de la pensée et des doctrines économiques et sociales.* 2 v. Paris, E. DeBoccard. 1935. 30.9 Sa9

(121)

Contents to be noted:

Vol. 1, *Quelques problèmes d'économie sociologique; prolégomènes.* 667 p.

Vol. 2, *Première période. De Hammourabi à la fin de l'Empire romain.* 478 p.

Bibliography, 1:629-667.

Ch. 8, 2:110-120, is devoted to agriculture.

Comments:

"The author proposes to examine the history of agriculture throughout the ages in order to determine the exact place and importance of the agricultural factor in the economic, social, and political activities of the nations. The work is planned to cover four main periods, for each of which he adopts the classical framework of political economy: production, distribution, circulation, and consumption. The first volume is intended to serve as an introduction to this vast undertaking; it deals with some problems of sociological economy from the agricultural standpoint." - *International Labour Review* 32:879 (December 1955).

Reviews:

P. de Monicault, in *Académie d'Agriculture de France, Compte Rendus* 21:110-112 (Jan. 23, 1935).



SCHAFER, JOSEPH. Some enduring factors in rural polity.

Agricultural History 6:161-180. October 1932.

(122)

Comments:

30.98 Ag8

"Is agriculture at the crossroads? The affirmative of the debate on this subject has hitherto been largely publicized, revealing the pessimistic spirit in which the farmer's situation is viewed today by many of those politicians, scientists, and economists who feel authorized to prescribe for the ailing and suffering patient. This tone being a denial of that which prevailed as late as thirteen years ago, the need of a longer perspective is indicated.

"The historian modestly restricts his function in social therapeutics to the isolation of germs, leaving the discovery of serums to colleagues in the social science field. As member of a professional guild, however, he is bound to regard his mode of approach as furnishing the most natural preliminary analysis of any great time-tangled interest....

"Rural institutions are manifold, their economic-social foundation is unitary: nothing more and nothing less than the family farm. Here is a phenomenon as ancient as civilization itself, with roots worming back into the customs of barbarous nomads....

"The most searching question that can be asked about the social conditions of any country or period has reference to the kind of family farm that is typical of its rural society."- p. 161-162.

"If our appeal to history shall have brought us anything better than misleading echoes, the reasons for their immunity from the common distress should now be clear, and principles valid for a part are valid for all. That is what makes the present dynamic period so great a social opportunity. For, whatever means statesmanship might devise for the future stabilization of agriculture, either along the lines suggested or others, could be put into operation with better chances of success than at any time since the barring of the West to former emigrants.... And whatever subsidiary movements might be found necessary - for more flexible credit, for the certification of apprentices, for co-operative mechanization, for marketing improvement, for soil conservation and forestry - the farmers, in this time of heart searching, should be ready to promote." - p. 179-180.



SCHMIDT, LOUIS BERNARD. Whither agrarian economy in the  
United States. Social Forces 15:196-205. December  
1936. 280.8 J823

(123)

Comments:

"The purpose of this paper is to direct attention to the several forms of farm ownership and operation in the United States and to consider the dominant objective of a sound agrarian economy without which we cannot have a sound nation." - p. 196.

The author's conclusion is as follows: "The family farm constitutes the dominant objective of a sound philosophy of agriculture. This objective can no longer be secured by the laissez-faire methods which characterized the pioneer period which was brought to a close by the turn of the century. A well conceived long-time plan of procedure must be formulated and put into effect. This program should give due consideration to the immediate needs of the farmer but these needs should be in harmony with a long-time program for the preservation of the family farm as the corner stone of American agriculture...."

"The advantages of a program of this kind are: the preservation of the family farm as the dominant type of land ownership; the retention of a good farm in the same family from generation to generation; a greater stability of tenure, insuring a more satisfactory social life and providing a better basis for cooperation; the improvement of the rural community; the gradual lifting of the great burden of debt which would reduce the pressure to produce the maximum volume of cash crops; and the lessening of the tendency to over-production." - p. 201-203.

SCHMIEDELER, EDGAR. The industrial revolution and the home; a comparative study of family life in country, town, and city. 161 p. Washington, D. C. 1927. 324 Sch5

(124)

Contents to be noted:

Introduction, p. v-xii.

The family and its workers, p. 1-42.

The home and leisure time, p. 43-78.

The family and the house, p. 79-103.

The family and the social organism, p. 104-138.

The family and religious influence, p. 139-149.

Bibliography, p. 150-154.

Appendix, p. 155-161.

Comments:

"A dissertation submitted to the faculty of the school of philosophy of the Catholic University of America in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of doctor of philosophy."

Comments:

"Until a few decades ago, we were predominantly a rural population. Families in the country were large; one of the products of farm and village homes was surplus population which either moved westward in the process of pioneering or to nearby industrial centers. This movement from country to city was in obedience to economic law and was a necessary part of our growth and diversification of industrial life. After we had come into the period of town-building and passed from agriculture to manufacturing and commerce, modern science, medical and sanitary, educational and engineering, was seized upon by the energy that lay in our municipal organisms, so that the cities now make available for the average man: the common services of police and fire protection, education, sanitary safeguards, clean streets, public lighting, pure water, sewers and garbage removal, parks and playgrounds, libraries and galleries. Thousands of families have left country districts in order to give the children better educational and social opportunities.

"The new census [1920] shows that, for the first time in all our history, the strictly rural part of our population has declined in numbers, as against an accelerated growth of communities living under urban conditions....

"There are many indications that forces are beginning to move which will give us a revival of rural life and institutions....

"The American farmer has been typically an independent and self-reliant person, the monarch of his little domain and suspicious of close alliance with the petty monarchs adjacent to his territories....

"Organization of some kind, however, has become vital to country neighborhoods on the economic side.... Organizing the country to compete with the city is, typically, to provide for the country districts at public expense the modern facilities which are now provided, at public expense, for the inhabitants of towns and cities.

"It is a mistake to suppose that the charms of country life are fiction, or traditions of a vanished epoch in our American development. The future is more promising than the past, both in profit and in comfort.... I am convinced that the pendulum is already moving in the other direction, and that an equilibrium will be reached when urban advantages are distributed to the country and when much that belongs ideally to rural life is also available for workers in our great towns."

SMITH, JOSEPH RUSSELL. Industrial and commercial geography.  
914 p., illus., maps. New York, Henry Holt & Co. 1913. (126)  
Contents to be noted: 278 Sm5I

The place and nature of agriculture (relation of transportation and the world market to agriculture; agriculture more difficult to understand than manufacture; farming in the domestic epoch; farming in the commercial epoch; money crops and supply crops; the rural dollar and the city dollar; the application of science to agriculture; crop rotation and the intensification of agriculture), p. 22-41.

SNYDER, J. L. Agriculture and democracy. Michigan State  
Agricultural College Bulletin 3(4):1-28. October 1908. (127)  
Contents to be noted: 275.1 Sn9

Agriculture the first occupation of man; agriculture the predominating industry; good crops prevent panics; greatness of nation lies in democracy of its people; merit the final test in America; agriculture an aid in the development of democracy; abundant food supply promotes democracy; democracy may soon meet a crucial test; but what for the future?; legislators do not understand; the hand of greed is robbing the soil; agricultural progress does not concern the farmer alone; land grant colleges and Department of Agriculture must assume responsibility; colleges must maintain high standard of scholarship; must carry education to the people; agriculture in public schools; rural economics; colleges should assist in readjusting our tariff laws; agricultural progress dependent upon development of transportation facilities; this will conserve irreplaceable resources; improvement of inland water-ways; what other countries have done; cement era; colleges should help; conservation of natural resources; the national obligation of our colleges.

TAYLOR, CARL C. Rural sociology in its economic, historical and psychological aspects. Rev. ed., 708 p. New York and London, Harper & Bros. 1933. 281.2 T21 (128)  
Contents to be noted:

The rise and nature of the rural problem in the United States, p. 3-23.  
The historical background of American rural life, p. 24-56.  
The people of the rural United States, p. 57-88.  
The psychology of farm life, p. 136-161.  
The problem of the rural school, p. 370-389.  
"Selected Collateral Source Materials" at the end of each chapter.



TAYLOR, HENRY C. National policies affecting country life.  
Rural America. 11(7):8-11; (8):3-7. September, October  
1933. 281.28 C83

(129)

Contents to be noted:

A look backward; the home-market theory; large farms, heavier production; problems of distribution; farmer's share in income; urban factors depress agriculture; the fallacy of inducing scarcity; price control for general welfare; how much limitation of freedom?; toward social planning; tackling tariff revision; a sympathetic administration; the road to nationalism; victory for the higher life; the wise use of leisure; building a rural culture; creating rural leadership, toward the beloved community.

----- and JACOB PERLMAN. The share of agriculture in the national income. Journal of Land & Public Utility Economics 3:145-162, 432-433. May, November 1927.

(130)

Comments:

282.8 J82

"The purpose of this article is to show the share of the total national income received by agriculture in each year from 1909 to 1925." - p. 145.

THOMAS, NORMAN. The national policy needed. Rural America 11(8):7-10. October 1933. 281.28 C83

(131)

Comments:

"The consequences of the machine age in industry are much farther advanced than in agriculture and are also better accepted. The working farmer is not yet a highly specialized machine-tender. Agriculture, in spite of some false sentimentalities on the subject, has been, still is, and to a greater extent may be, a way of life in a sense not true of any of the great machine industries....

"One of the first things we must do in drawing up any kind of a program or policy is to make up our minds, at least experimentally, whether, and to what extent, it is desirable to collectivize agriculture under social ownership and operate it in its various divisions as factories to produce wheat, corn, milk, and what-not....

"The redemption of agriculture cannot be successfully undertaken by any sort of rivalry between it and industry for special privilege...our present plans must be largely on a national scale, it seems to me that they cover such matters as the following: how to abolish absentee ownership, that is private landlordism; how to lighten the burden of debt under which the farmers stagger; how to minimize the



THOMAS, NORMAN. Continued.

waste of competitive over-production of particular crops;  
and reduce the costs of marketing....

"Title to all land should vest in the nation....

Farm lands...might be in large measure transferred so far  
as title is concerned, to the government with the consent  
of their present owners on the condition that the govern-  
ment assume the burden of back taxes and mortgage debts....  
Occupants or life tenants could make annual payments to the  
government on a basis more scientific and equable than that  
which they now pay to government in various taxes or in  
mortgages or in rent to private landlords....

"These, then, are the outlines of a national policy for  
agriculture which would fit in to a general policy of  
socialization."

THOMPSON, JOHN GIFFIN. Urbanization; its effects on government  
and society. 683 p. New York, E. P. Dutton & Co.  
1927. 280 T37i.

(132)

Contents to be noted:

Thr rural bias, p. 3-23.

Thr urban bent, p. 24-38.

Urbanization and civil liberty (1, Religious liberty;  
freedom of thought, of speech, and of the press;  
"individual" liberty; "personal" liberty. 2, Human  
freedom versus slavery and serfdom in country and in  
city), p. 39-56.

Urbanization and economic freedom, p. 57-89.

Political liberty, or democracy, as a concept and as  
an ideal, p. 90-99.

Rural and urban contributions to democracy in the Old  
World, ancient and mediaeval times, p. 100-114.

Rural and urban contributions to democracy in the Old  
World; modern Europe, p. 115-150.

Rural and urban contributions to democracy in the  
United States; general survey, p. 151-205.

Rural and urban contributions to democracy in the  
United States; special features of the struggle  
for democracy, p. 206-238.

The effect of urbanization upon political knowledge  
or intelligence, and upon political initiative or  
enterprise, p. 239-272.

The effect of urbanization upon political inventiveness,  
p. 273-322.

The effect of urbanization upon political activity,  
p. 323-346.

THOMPSON, JOHN GIFFIN. Continued.

The effect of urbanization upon political leadership,  
p. 347-366.

The effect of urbanization upon public spirit,  
p. 367-387.

The effect of urbanization upon political purity,  
p. 388-410.

The effect of urbanization upon the efficiency of  
government, p. 411-443.

The effect of urbanization upon economic efficiency  
and upon the health, physique, and natural growth  
of the population, p. 444-478.

The moral consequences of urbanization, p. 479-508.

The religious consequences of urbanization, p. 509-533.

The effect of urbanization upon political preparedness  
for war, p. 534-587.

Urbanization and the ponderables and the imponderables  
in war; the gun and the man behind the gun, p. 588-  
613.

General summary and conclusions, p. 614-618.

References at the end of each chapter.

Reviews:

C. E. Allred, in *Journal of Farm Economics* 16:261-262  
(April 1928). Maurice G. Smith, in *American Economic  
Review* 18:780-781 (December 1928).

TIMOSHENKO, VLADIMIR P. The role of agricultural fluctuations  
in the business cycle. (Michigan Business Studies,  
v. 2, no. 9, June 1930). 89 p. Ann Arbor, University  
of Michigan, School of Business Administration, Bureau  
of Business Research. 1930. 280.9 M58 (133)

TWELVE SOUTHERNERS. I'll take my stand; the South and the  
agrarian tradition, by Twelve Southerners. 359 p.  
New York and London, Harper & Bros. 1930. 280 IL62 (134)

Comments:

This volume is a symposium consisting of an introduction  
and twelve articles on the South and the agrarian tradition,  
by Donald Davidson, John Gould Fletcher, Henry Blue Kline,  
Lyle H. Lanier, Andrew Nelson Lytle, Herman Clarence Nixon,  
Frank Lawrence Owsley, John Crowe Ransom, Allen Tate, John  
Donald Wade, Robert Penn Warren, and Stark Young. The  
introduction is a brief statement of "the common convictions  
of the group." The articles, in the concluding words of  
the initial paragraph, "all tend to support the Southern  
way of life against what may be called the American or pre-

TWELVE SOUTHERNELS. Continued.

vailing way; and all as much as agree that the best terms in which to represent the distinction are contained in the phrase, Agrarian versus Industrial." As an attempt to launch a movement against machine civilization and a plea for a return to agrarianism the book has a place in the philosophical discussion of the role of agriculture in the life of a nation.

"Opposed to the industrial society is the agrarian, which does not stand in particular need of definition. An agrarian society is hardly one that has no use at all for industries, professional vocations, for scholars and artists and for the life of the cities. Technically, perhaps, an agrarian society is one in which agriculture is the leading vocation, whether for wealth, for pleasure, or prestige - a form of labour that is pursued with intelligence and leisure, and that becomes the model to which the other forms approach as well as they may." - Introduction.

Reviews:

Stringfellow Barr, in Nation 132:67-68 (Jan. 14, 1931).  
Henry Hazlitt, ibid., p. 48-49. F. Cyril James, in American Academy of Political and Social Science, Annals 153:268-269 (January 1931).

VAN WAGENEN, JARED, JR. A farmer counts his blessings. Atlantic Monthly 150:33-39. July 1932. AP2.A3

(135)

Comments:

"There are a good many people who, if their opinion were asked, would be unwilling to admit that the farmer had any particular blessings to count. The farmer himself would surely not be likely to take an optimistic view of his own affairs.... Nor is the business man inclined to take a more rosy view of the delights of agriculture.... In our thinking it seems to be casually regarded as a self-evident truth that, whatever may be the pleasures and compensations of life on the land, the farmer's economic reward is adjusted to a lower level than that of the industrial world.... My father used to tell me of the unbelievable prices which accompanied our Civil War.... These prices were exceeded, however, in the fantastic quotations during the latter part of the World War and the year and a half thereafter.... When I count my blessings, I include the fact that this period didn't last long.... I count it as a blessing that this hectic, unreal, short-lived, so-called prosperity blew up before we had any real boom in Eastern land.... There is no question that the very worst and most pitiful cases of economic woe in the Middle West have resulted from buying land during the flush times and agreeing to pay impossible prices...we still



VAN WAGENEN, JARED, JR. Continued.

continue to farm millions of acres of so-called land that ought never to have been cleared in the first place, and should now be allowed to revert to the wilderness as rapidly as possible.... I count it as another of my blessings that in these uncertain times we farm folk have a job.... Values may have been cut in half, but - incurable optimists that we are - we still carry on and still hope for better things next year. As has often been remarked, farming is not only a business - it is a mode of life as well. The farm is at once the home and the factory. In this respect farming is still in an earlier era of the world. In times like these the farmer can revert to the sustenance type of agriculture.... The farmer of 1832 was not primarily interested in prices. He was interested in abundant crops because that meant plenty for everyone had plenty to barter with the local craftsmen for the things he could not produce on his own farm or within his farmhouse walls. His was not a commercial agriculture, but rather one of sustenance...on the surface of things the farmer appears to have come a long way from his bygone past, but not so far that he cannot return if it should be necessary."

WALLACE, HENRY A. America must choose; the advantages and disadvantages of nationalism, of world trade, and of a planned middle course. (World affairs pamphlets, 3). 33 p. New York and Boston, Foreign Policy Association and the World Peace Foundation. 1934. 280.8 W89

(136)

----- New frontiers. 314 p. New York, Reynal & Hitchcock. 1934. 280.12 W152

(137)

Contents to be noted:

Between two worlds, p. 3-34.

Changing the rules, p. 37-134.

The agrarian drive to change the rules, p. 137-222.

Untrod paths, p. 225-287.

Appendix, p. 291-309.

----- World agriculture - its significance for rural America. Rural America 11(7):4-7. September 1933. 281.28 C83

(138)

Contents to be noted:

The rôle of science and invention; population and food supply; the outlook for exports; our land resources; erosion; erosion control experiments; withdrawing submarginal land; advances in productivity; machinery plays its part; agricultural experimentation proceeds; social organization lags; the revolution in point of view.



WALSH, JOSEPH H. Rural-urban differences and their amelioration.  
Social Studies 28:174-176. April 1937. 280.8 Sol24 (139)

Comments:

The writer's conclusion follows: "To recapitulate in part, we have pointed out that the integration of rural and urban peoples can best be effected, perhaps, through the established institutions and organizations. This should be initiated by the villages and towns. These efforts should be sincere and follow the social as well as the economic line of approach. First, however, it will be necessary for village organizations to work harmoniously together without duplication of effort, and assume that intracommunity and intercommunity compromises must follow if their program is to be successful. Each activity will have to describe its own sphere and stress its major function, and as a corollary, respect the prerogatives of the others. All must recognize that outmoded practices mean decay.

"The integration of rural-urban populations in the United States on bases somewhat akin to those found in some of the foreign countries would be mutually profitable to all, and would have a socially and economically ameliorative effect. It is neither difficult nor impossible."

WILLIAMS, JAMES MICKEL. The expansion of rural life; the social psychology of rural development. 346 p. New York, Alfred A. Knopf. 1926. 281.2 W67E (140)

Contents to be noted:

Early rural life and the national life, p. 3-14.  
The reaction of city and village on rural life, p. 15-31.  
Rural groups in a period of isolation, p. 32-44.  
The increasing importance of the village in the rural community, p. 45-55.  
Economic development, p. 56-71.  
Correlation of economic facts with changes in social pleasure, p. 72-88.  
Correlation of economic facts with changes in religious activity, p. 89-96.  
Correlation of economic facts with changes in intellectual and educational activity, p. 97-104.  
Economic changes and changes in juristic attitudes, p. 105-111.  
Economic changes and changes in political attitudes, p. 112-117.  
The weakening adherence to custom, p. 118-122.  
Conditions of rural development, p. 123-129.  
Psychological effects of different types of farming, p. 133-144..

WILLIAMS, JAMES MICKEL. Continued.

The rural situation, p. 145-151.

Changes in neighborhood and community relations,  
p. 152-163.

The achievement of cooperation: the dairymen's  
league, p. 164-171.

Conditions of cooperation, p. 172-181.

The persistence of individualism, p. 182-191.

What is cooperation? p. 192-203.

The farm and home bureau, p. 204-209.

The patrons of husbandry or the grange, and the  
agricultural conference board, p. 210-215.

Changes in family attitudes, p. 216-231.

Changes in religious attitudes, p. 232-249.

Changes in educational attitudes, p. 250-269.

Changes in intellectual attitudes, p. 270-277.

Changes in political and juristic attitudes, p. 278-295.

The significance of the rural awakening, p. 296-310.

The significance of cooperation, p. 311-321.

Notes, p. 323-344.

Comments:

"Three rural traditions have contributed to the determination of our national life, that of the South, that of the North, and that of the Frontier. The planter, the farmer, and the speculator differed in their economic conditions and, therefore, in their psychology....

"This book is a study of rural development. It deals with the psychological processes of rural development. Such a study inevitably involves much that is not psychological. Forms of organization that have psychological significance must be described but I have limited this description to what seemed clearly to serve a psychological purpose.

"This book is the second of a series on rural development. The first, Our Rural Heritage, had to do with the rural population of New York State in the first period of development, that is, up to about 1874. This book continues the analysis from that date to the present." - Preface.

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Our rural heritage; the social psychology of rural development. 246 p. New York, Alfred A. Knopf. 1925. (141)  
Contents to be noted: 281.2 W67

Rural development, p. 1-3.

The methods of rural social psychology, p. 9-18.

The neighbourhood and the community, p. 19-24.

Physical environment and psychological processes,  
p. 25-31.

Attitudes of the weather and the moon, p. 32-45.

WILLIAMS, JAMES MICKEL. Continued.

Traditional family attitudes, p. 46-49.  
The new conditions, p. 50-55.  
The relations between the sexes, p. 56-64.  
The relations of parents and children, p. 65-77.  
Relations of kinship, p. 78-80.  
Economic attitudes, p. 81-102.  
Attitudes of business and professional men,  
p. 103-110.  
Attitudes of social intercourse, p. 111-120.  
The humorous attitude, p. 121-127.  
Attitudes of institutional religion, p. 128-150.  
Attitudes of personal religion, p. 151-153.  
Attitudes of public education, p. 154-158.  
Intellectual attitudes, p. 159-173.  
Juristic attitudes, p. 174-184.  
Political attitudes, p. 185-191.  
Reflections on early rural life, adherence to  
custom, p. 192-200.  
Society and the individual, p. 201-209.  
Social consciousness and conflict, p. 210-220.  
Economic interpretations, p. 221-227.  
Our rural heritage and the national life, p. 228-236.  
Notes, p. 237-244.

Comments:

Concerning this book, Nelson Antrim Crawford, under the title, "The American Farmer in Fact and Fiction," wrote: "For a picture of the farmer as a person one must turn to a work which is not strictly historical, tho based in part on historical research - William's 'Our Rural Heritage.' Professor Williams is no stylist, but he does make the farmer live before his readers. His book, an inductive study in social psychology, with strong emphasis on economic determinism, deals intensively with a typical farm community in the State of New York. On the basis of this and data from other places are explained historically the attitudes and beliefs of much of the rural population of the United States.

"The differences in behavior between rural and city people, Professor Williams points out, are due to different living and working conditions. For example, indecision was produced in the early farmer by the uncertainty of the weather on which he was dependent. Again, the farmer, economically independent in a group of equals, developed a strong sense of humor, which tended to pass with weakening independence and increasing social rivalry.

"Church services gave the farmer a certain relief from isolation while his contact with the elements and often with



WILLIAMS, JAMES MICKEL. Continued.

danger caused him to observe conventional religious behavior, in which Sunday abstinence from unnecessary work and from week-day pleasures was a prominent consideration. For instance, it was considered sinful to cut grain on Sunday because grain ripens slowly and the harvesting of it can be readily planned. Fruit, on the other hand, may ripen suddenly, and it was held to be quite right, if not a positive duty, in rural New York to pick the peaches on Sunday if they were at precisely the right stage on that day. Professor Williams quotes an old resident who told him of a preacher with a parish in a grain section and another in a neighboring fruit section. He preached in the morning in the grain section from the text, 'Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,' and in the afternoon in the fruit region from the text, 'The Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath.' For once, the old man told Professor Williams, the preacher had to prepare two different sermons.

"The rural influence on particular phases of national life, such as business, trade, industry, and the professions, is detailed by Dr. Williams. He traces the extreme individualism of American business to rural sources. It is because of the individualistic view-point, he believes, that farmers have tended to sympathize with business men in their differences with workmen rather than with the workmen. Rural influence, dating from the days when real and tangible property was the essential kind, is also blamed by the author for indiscriminating support of all purported property rights. The work is thus a study not merely of the rural attitude, but of the American mind." - Literary Digest International Book Review 4:26 (December 1925).

Reviews:

R. G. Tugwell, under the title, "The Man with the Hoe," in the Nation, 121:466-467 (Oct. 21, 1925).

WILSON, M. L. The philosophy of the New Deal in it's relation to American agriculture. Agricultural Education 7:115-117, 120, 127-128. February 1935. 275.8 AGS (142)

Comments:

"The philosophy of the New Deal for agriculture is based on the necessity for the closest possible recognition of forces which have a profound bearing on agriculture and an appreciation of the need for action in adjusting ourselves to these changes - plus the will to act.

"We have substantial evidence that the farmers of America



WILSON, M. L. Continued.

have an intelligent realization of the problems they face, growing out of the uncertainties of international trade and the inequalities between the purchasing power of farms and farm crops. They have also demonstrated their capacity to cooperate in meeting squarely these problems in the democratic tradition." - p. 128.

WINKENWERDER, HUGO. Forests and American history. California University Chronicle 14:218-245. April 1912. (143)  
Comments: 99.04 W72F

It is an excellent summary of the part which the forests have played in American history.

"When the first settlers came to America they found it practically one great forest. Trees covered the Atlantic coast in an almost unbroken stretch from the Gulf of Mexico far north into Canada, and extended inland in a solid mass to beyond the Mississippi River. The home of the Indian and the wild beast, it was awful in its silence and grandeur, mystic in its untold secrets, yet in many respects the greatest blessing the settlers of this new land could desire. Because of its influence upon the soil, upon water, and perhaps even upon the climatic conditions, and because it gave the settler ready access to wood the forests made the land especially habitable. It is perhaps not stating it too strongly to say that had Columbus, the Cabots, and others of the early explorers returned to Europe with stories of a land of barren treeless plains the history of America might have remained for centuries a blank page." - p. 219.

ZIMMERMAN, CARLE C. Rural society. Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences 13:469-471. New York, Macmillan Co. 1934. 280 Enl (144)

ZON, RAPHAEL. Forests and human progress. Geographic Review 10:139-166. September 1920. 500 An35G (145)  
Contents to be noted:

Civilization dominated by forests; primoval forests an obstacle to human migration and colonization; forests of the north; the sparse population of the forest; forests as territorial boundaries; forests as

ZON, RAPHAEL. Continued.

boundaries in North America; the forest as refuge of man; primitive and weak tribes relegated to the forest; uniform characteristics and habits of forest tribes; economic and political life of forest tribes; availability of fuel from the forest as a limiting factor in the distribution of man; Eskimo life; the forest as a mold of spiritual and religious life; the forest in folklore, poetry, and art; civilization overcoming the forest; first steps in destruction of the forest; extent and character of the process of clearing; the forest as a supplementary source of food; exploitation of forests the chief cause of their disappearance; rivers as an aid in exploitation of the forests; psychological influences; deforestation and the progress of civilization; reforestation following decline of civilization; the struggle between man and forest; the original composition of the forest changed by man; civilization dominating forests; the increasing need of wood; social and economic evils of forest devastation; the new movement toward rational management.

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